



FREEDOM OF INFORMATION AND PRIVACY ACTS

SUBJECT: Roy M. Cohn

FILE NUMBER: 62-97564

PART: 19 of 23



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SUBJECT Roy M. Cohn
FILE NUMBER 62-97564
SECTION NUMBER 1

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Ladd *el*
 FROM : Mr. Rosen *fw*
 SUBJECT: ROY MARCUS COHN,
 Assistant U. S. Attorney,
 Southern District of New York,
 Department of Justice,
 New York City, New York

DATE: May 6, 1952

PURPOSE:

To furnish a summary of information contained in
 Bureau files regarding Roy Marcus Cohn. *SUM 11-1-1*

RESULTS OF DEPARTMENTAL APPLICANT INVESTIGATION (1947):

On December 19, 1947, the Department requested the
 Bureau to conduct a Departmental applicant investigation of
 Cohn for the position of clerk-typist, office of the U. S.
 Attorney, New York, New York.

Personal History:

Roy Marcus Cohn was born February 20, 1927, New York
 City. His father, Albert Cohn, was an Associate Judge of the
 Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, First Department,
 New York City. His mother was Dora Marcus. Both parents were
 born in New York City.

Education:

Cohn attended Fieldston School of Ethical Culture,
 Bronx, New York, from October 2, 1933, to June, 1938. He was
 regarded as a remarkably intelligent student of very good con-
 duct.

From September, 1938, to June, 1944, he attended the
 Horace Mann School for Boys, New York City, graduating from the
 high school as a superior student. He omitted several grades
 due to his high degree of intelligence. He was a member of the
 Speakers Forum, an organization engaging in debates and,
 reportedly, he showed ability as a public speaker. His conduct
 was good and he was regarded as having good character.

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RECORDED - 65

INDEXED - 65

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12 JUN 4 1952

68 JUN 24 1952

60 SEP 23 1952

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 5-6-88 BY SP-10 JTB/gf
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Memorandum to Mr. Ladd

In September, 1944, he entered the Arts College of Columbia University under the accelerated course program. He received an A. B. degree on June 4, 1946. In September, 1945, he enrolled in the College of Law and received his LL.B. degree October 10, 1947. His grades at Columbia University were above average and he was just short of being an honor student. He was president of the Columbia University Democratic Club while at the University.

Employment:

Cohn was employed from September 22, 1947, until November 25, 1947, by Demov, Callahan and Morris, attorneys. He was employed as a clerk working on briefs and doing general office work inasmuch as being under 21 years of age, he was not permitted to practice law since he could not take the bar examination. His employment was favorable with this firm. He resigned on November 25, 1947, to accept a position with the U. S. Attorney's office in New York City.

Cohn's employment by the U. S. Attorney's office was verified and persons interviewed there, including Irving H. Saypol, Chief Assistant to the U. S. Attorney for the Southern District of New York, recommended him.

Miscellaneous:

The neighborhood investigation, as well as interviews with his references, were all favorable, (77-37227)

RESULTS OF LOYALTY INVESTIGATION (1950):

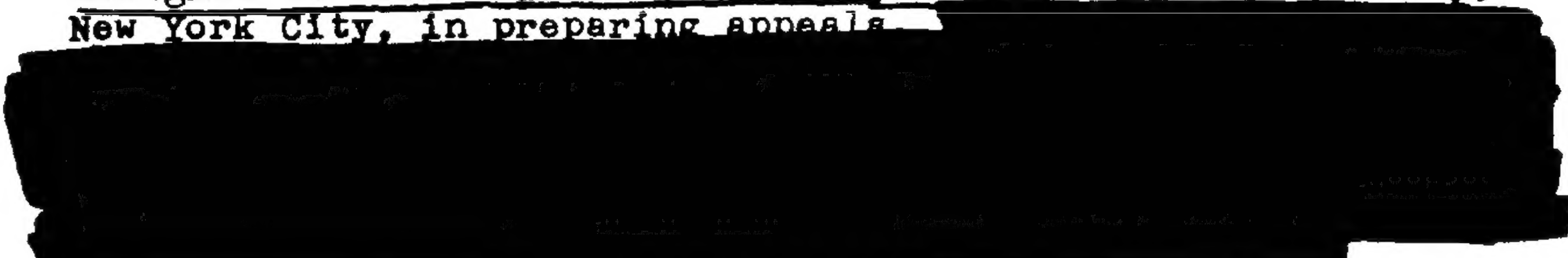
On May 1, 1950, Peyton Ford, the Assistant to the Attorney General, by letter advised that the Attorney General had received an anonymous letter signed, "A friend (Manhattan College)" dated April 26, 1950. This letter read, "An important bit of information on absolutely reliable authority. McCarthy (U. S. Senator) in possession of data involving Roy Cohn, recently appointed Ass't. U. S. Atty. N. Y. (So Dist). Cohn was active supporter of Congressman Marcantonio, and supposed to be affiliated with several Commie outfits. This is certainly worth checking."

Memorandum to Mr. Ladd

Based on the above-quoted anonymous letter, the loyalty investigation of Cohn was conducted. During the course of this investigation, U. S. Senator Joseph R. McCarthy was contacted and he had no recollection of being in possession of any information regarding Roy Cohn. The Senator checked with his file clerk who advised that he had no record of Cohn. Senator McCarthy stated that there was a possibility that someone may have sent him a letter which was considered a crank letter.

The loyalty investigation conducted of Cohn failed to substantiate the anonymous allegations. During the course of this investigation Cohn contacted a Special Agent of the New York Office of this Bureau and stated that he was informed of the receipt of the anonymous letter and he was anxious to have the investigation conducted in order that he might be cleared in the event Senator Joseph McCarthy used the information contained in the anonymous letter. He stated that he suspected Joseph Merli, New York City Councilman, as being the author of the anonymous letter. Merli, who was interviewed, felt that Cohn was loyal.

The loyalty investigation reflected that Cohn was assigned to assist Bruno Schachner, Assistant U. S. Attorney, New York City, in preparing appeals



It was ascertained during the loyalty investigation that Cohn's father is extremely influential in the Democratic Party in New York City and that Cohn, through his father and through his own personal connections, was considered to have strong backing by the Democratic leaders in New York City.
(121-2290)

The loyalty investigation reflected that Cohn was the personal and confidential assistant of U. S. Attorney Irving H. Saypol.

SERVICE AS ASSISTANT UNITED STATES ATTORNEY, SDNY:

The Bureau files reflect that Cohn participated in prosecutions of a number of Bureau cases including the case against William Walter Remington and the case of the Julius Rosenberg espionage group. In connection with the perjury trial of William Walter Remington on February 10, 1951, the Director sent Cohn a letter of congratulations on the results of the Remington trial.

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In connection with the trial of the Julius Rosenberg espionage group, the Bureau was confidentially advised by [REDACTED], that he was very much concerned as to the competence of the United States Attorney's Office to properly present the Rosenberg case from the point of view of protecting the interest of classified atomic energy material. He said that one of his reasons for concern was the lack of maturity of Assistant United States Attorney Roy Cohn. Also in connection with the trial of the Rosenberg case, [REDACTED], of the staff of the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy, on March 10, 1951, talked to [REDACTED] of the Bureau regarding the Rosenberg trial. In [REDACTED] opinion, Cohn had been improperly questioning one of the main witnesses in questioning him too rapidly, making the questions too long, and in giving the witness no opportunity to answer. [REDACTED] believed that Cohn did not properly lay the predication in questioning a witness, and [REDACTED] further understood that there were two trial briefs prepared, one brief prepared by Cohn and the other by Assistant United States Attorney Lane. Cohn's brief did not contain the reference to a secret Navy project on which one of the witnesses worked, and on which subject he was approached for secret information. [REDACTED] felt that if Cohn's brief was utilized, it might be that the Navy project would be overlooked during the trial. [REDACTED] also mentioned that [REDACTED] raised the question as to whether this would give rise to a mistrial. [REDACTED] raised other points regarding the correctness of Cohn's conduct during the trial.

In connection with the perjury case of William Pearl, Bureau files reflect that Assistant United States Attorney Roy Cohn called in Pearl and his attorney Raymond L. Wise advising them that the Government desired complete information from Pearl relative to his participation in the Rosenberg espionage group and pointed out the possibility of an indictment being returned against Pearl. The action on the part of Cohn failed to secure a confession from Pearl, and placed the Bureau at a disadvantage with regard to its intended apprehension and questioning of Pearl.

In connection with a newly impaneled Grand Jury for the Southern District of New York which met on May 21, 1951, to hear testimony regarding the violation of the Smith Act by the Communist Party leaders, Assistant United States Attorney Cohn made very favorable reference to the Director and to the Bureau.

Disclosure of Information to the Press:

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With reference to the Kefauver Committee hearings in New York, Walter Winchell, in his column in the New York Daily Mirror of March 30, 1951, made a statement to the effect that "Frank Costello's tips to courtroom employees amount to \$600." In connection with Winchell's statement, [redacted] stated that it was his firm belief that this news item was given to Walter Winchell by either Roy Cohn or [redacted] whom [redacted] definitely knows have in the past furnished information to Winchell.

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Bureau files reflect a memorandum dated February 23, 1952, reflecting that [redacted] recently had dinner at Toots Shor's with [redacted] and an assistant of [redacted]. During dinner [redacted], a columnist, came over. After [redacted] left, [redacted] expressed concern that Roy Cohn, he felt, had been passing information to [redacted]. [redacted] stated that on Friday, February 15, 1952, [redacted] had a column to the effect that the Circuit Court of Appeals had affirmed the Rosenberg case. Judge Swann immediately called [redacted] and stated that he did not appreciate this, and that he might have to ask the United States Attorney to have [redacted] called before a Grand Jury and inquire about his source of information since the opinion had not as yet been handed down and this was confidential information. [redacted] was fearful of repercussions.

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Later that evening Cohn came into Toots Shor's. Cohn, during a conversation in a group which included [redacted] and his [redacted], for their treatment of Louis Budenz. Cohn went over the testimony of Budenz which he contemplated using against Alexander Biddleman in the trial of the Communist leaders.

[redacted] stated that it was his feeling that Cohn was talking too much and that Cohn was obviously very much impressed with what he, Cohn, had to say.

Employments Outside the United States Attorney's Office:

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In connection with the loyalty investigation of Cohn in 1950, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] at that time, advised that Cohn was reportedly doing a considerable practice of law through the firm of Demov, Callahan and Morris as a front. Cohn, according to [REDACTED] was still associated with that firm while employed in the United States Attorney's Office for the Southern District of New York.

The loyalty investigation of Cohn in 1950 reflected that he was associated with the New York Law School, New York City, as a lecturer in Criminal Law and had been so associated for about two years.

As of November, 1951, Cohn was reportedly the personal attorney of [REDACTED]

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In July, 1951, Cohn made a trip to Italy, returning to the United States aboard the Queen Mary in August, 1951. Theron [REDACTED] was a passenger aboard the same ship on the return trip. Cohn intimated when he went to Europe that he was going on "Departmental business." He did not identify the "Departmental business." It is not known whether Cohn had any connection with [REDACTED] dealings in Italy.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI.

DATE: 6/30/52

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: ROY M. COHN,
CONFIDENTIAL ASSISTANT
TO USA, SDNY.

Remylet 6/20/52 suggesting that a letter of congratulation and appreciation be forwarded to Mr. COHN in connection with the recent award to him of a plaque by the AMERICAN JEWISH LEAGUE AGAINST COMMUNISM.

For the Bureau's additional information there is attached hereto a photostatic copy of pages A 4283 and A 4284 of the Congressional record for June 27, 1952, in which there is contained in the remarks of the HONORABLE SIDNEY A. FINE an account of the award and of Mr. COHN'S acceptance speech in which he pays tribute to the Bureau.

5-6-88 3845/64 # 274,508
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How serious the cuts would be may be understood in the light of the tightness with which the original Air Force budget was devised. To illustrate, while the program provided an increase from 95 air groups to 143, an increase of more than 50 percent, it allowed for an increase of only 14 percent in personnel.

Secretary Finletter has observed that the Air Force is paying the penalty for insisting upon presenting Congress with an efficient, toughly economical budget.

The House has taken still another action that threatens to be catastrophic in its effect. The House has passed the Smith-Coudert amendment which limits the amount to be spent on defense in the 1953 fiscal year to \$46,000,000,000.

This strict jacket limitation could have the effect of compelling the shut-down of aircraft plants just when they are approaching a full production schedule. Since the Air Force actually pays for its planes on their delivery, sometimes several years after they are planned and ordered, the Smith-Coudert amendment would make orderly, long-range air planning impossible.

The shocking and incredible aspect of all this is that virtually no one of any national standing opposes the Air Force program that these two House steps would delay and possibly strangle.

The administration obviously is committed to the 143 air group program. The Republican Party is just as committed. Indeed, Senator Tamm has gone so far as to demand a much bigger Air Force than the administration has sponsored. General Eisenhower has also stressed the urgency of acquiring our expanded Air Force in the fastest possible time.

Why, then, should obstructive and delaying steps be taken in the House? There is no sane reason. There is every reason why the Senate should restore the appropriation to \$20,700,000,000 and knock out the Smith-Coudert amendment.

The Senate Appropriations Committee will be considering this terribly vital matter this week or next week. The people should be heard from.

An Inside Job for Labor

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GEORGE H. BENDER

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 26, 1952

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Speaker, the American Civil Liberties Union has recently completed a survey of practices within labor unions, and their conclusions should be required reading for all union leaders. Today, with the tremendous growth of union membership and the mounting trend toward compulsory membership by employees within their respective trades, it is all the more imperative that the union themselves assure fairness of operation to their members.

In recent years there have been many cases called to the attention of the general public in which labor organizations have arbitrarily refused to permit individuals to speak their minds at union meetings without intimidation. Those who have dared to challenge their local leadership have frequently found themselves on the blacklist, unable to get jobs, or otherwise prejudiced in their personal

affairs. Lawsuits have occasionally been filed to change union decisions affecting individual rights.

The Civil Liberties Union suggests that independent appeals boards be set up to hear grievances after the usual methods have been exhausted inside the union locals. Undemocratic union methods are a danger in a time when union membership may become the key to family livelihoods. Labor has shown signs of maturity in many ways. This is an important test.

Defense Production Act Amendments of 1952

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES A. WOLVERTON

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 26, 1952

Mr. WOLVERTON. Mr. Speaker, the status of price, rent, and wage controls, as a result of the action of the House, has been left in a very unsatisfactory condition.

The bill as it came before the House for final action was an inflationary-control bill in name only. The amendments adopted in the Committee of the Whole House left no doubt of a desire and a determination to end all controls except those holding down wages. It was in effect a decontrol bill. The effect would be to take off controls affecting consumer goods and articles. Granting that there may be some justification for removal with respect to some, yet to remove all controls in the manner and to the extent provided in the bill could result most disastrously to the consumer.

The force of inflation, arising as a result of the immense Government expenditures for defense, creates an ever-present danger of rising prices. I favor control measures that will protect the consumer against the possibility of rising prices.

I realize that the effectiveness of control legislation depends not only on the kind of legislation adopted by Congress, but, also upon the kind of administration that is given to the law. I am inclined to believe that the attitude of the House in adopting the amendments that had the effect of decontrolling to such a large extent the existing price and rent controls was the result of dissatisfaction with the inefficient and ineffective way the law passed by Congress 2 years ago has been administered. The failure of controls has not been the fault of Congress, but of the administration. Congress gave it a good law 2 years ago. The administration failed, refused, and neglected to put it into effect for upwards of 4 months after its passage. During that time prices rose over 8 percent. In some instances they have reached peaks far beyond anything previously experienced. If controls had been used more promptly at the beginning, and more efficiently since then, we would not be experiencing the high prices that prevail today. The

result is general dissatisfaction on the part of consumer, producer, and business. While the vote of the House can be in some measure at least, understandable upon the above basis, yet is it wise?

The greatest injustice in the whole bill is the way labor was treated. The bill as passed by the House is very unfair to labor because it in effect decontrols the prices that could be charged for the commodities that the worker and his family must use but continues existing controls over the wages he is to receive. If existing control over prices and rent is to be removed, or even curtailed as the House bill contemplates, then, in all justice to the worker the law that controls his wages should be likewise removed or changed accordingly. In other words, if prices of commodities and rents are decontrolled, then wages should be decontrolled. As long as wages are controlled prices should be controlled.

I am hopeful that the bill that will finally come before Congress, as the result of the conference between the Senate and House, will remove the objectionable feature appearing in the House bill and give us a bill that will be more equitable as between consumer and producer.

A Deserving Tribute to an Outstanding American

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. SIDNEY A. FINE

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 26, 1952

Mr. FINE. Mr. Speaker, under unanimous leave granted me to extend my remarks, I am including herein an account of the award presented to Roy M. Cohn, confidential assistant to the United States district attorney in New York on June 18, 1952, for his outstanding work in the prosecutions of subversives in our country, with Mr. Cohn's acceptance speech and editorials from the New York Journal-American and the New York World-Telegram and Sun expressing the sentiments of the people of the city of New York in regard to the record of Mr. Cohn and heartily approving the presentation of the award to him.

The matters follow:

AWARD TO ROY M. COHN

On June 18, 1952, at ceremonies held at the Hotel Astor in New York City, Roy M. Cohn, the confidential assistant to the United States District Attorney in New York, was presented with an award for outstanding Americanism and Judaism by the American Jewish League against communism.

Mr. Cohn, 25 years old, is a lifelong resident of New York. He entered the office of the United States Attorney before he was old enough to take the Bar examination after graduation from Columbia Law School. He rose from the position of Law Clerk to that of Assistant United States Attorney by appointment of the then United States Attorney, now Federal Judge John F. X. McGohery. He was appointed to the top post

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Speaker, anyone have an extra seat for the celebration? I want TV and radio seats, please?

ROY M. COHN
THE UNITED STATES COURT HOUSE
FOLEY SQUARE
NEW YORK 7, NEW YORK

July 2, 1952

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Ladd	✓
Mr. Nichols	✓
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. Clegg	✓
Mr. Glavin	✓
Mr. Harbo	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tracy	✓
Mr. Laughlin	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Mr. Holloman	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

John Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover,

I was deeply gratified to receive your
generous letter.

I am sure you know that there is no one
whose good wishes and confidence I value more than
yours.

The words I spoke concerning you and the
Bureau were said because they were richly deserved.
No organization in the world has done so much to
safeguard its government as has yours.

Please accept my cordial greetings for
a most pleasant summer, and my assurances of highest
esteem.

Sincerely yours,

Raf
Roy (Cohn)

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JUL 17 1952

EX-164

EXPENSE PROCESSING
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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-6-88 BY SP-8 JEF

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Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

New York,
August 1,

Mr. Hoover:

us in confidence that there is a [redacted] to the effect that Attorney General McGranery is considering Assistant U. S. Attorney Roy Cohn as a prospective appointee as a Special Assistant to the Attorney General, to operate in the New York area. It is [redacted] opinion that once Cohn gets that power, he will start running investigations into the fur industry and the cloak and suit industry.

Cohn himself before he left recently on a trip to Europe advised that he had received a call from the Attorney General, who requested him to come to Washington for consultation as soon as he returns from his trip abroad. He indicated that he might be interested in taking on some position in Washington in the Department of Justice. He left the impression that he was consulted about being the Counsel for the Alien Property Custodian, but that he was not interested in that type of post.

EDWARD SCHEIDT

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13 AUG 18 1952

68 AUG 20 1952

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 5-6-80 BY 1047/1047

no comment required
for investigation
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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

FROM : MR. C. E. HENNRICH

SUBJECT: ROY COHN
ASSISTANT UNITED STATES ATTORNEY
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

DATE: August 21, 1952

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-6-88 BY SP8 JFJ/...

ASAC Whelan called from New York on the afternoon of August 21. He said that Roy Cohn had advised him, on a very confidential basis, that on the afternoon of August 20 he had been called to Washington for a conference with the Attorney General. Cohn stated the Attorney General advised him he was looking for someone to head a new division in the Justice Department which would handle internal security matters and that part of the Criminal Division which handles the prosecution of security matters. The Attorney General stated that, among others, he had considered [REDACTED]. The Attorney General advised Cohn he had concluded that Cohn was the man to handle this job and that he would not take "no" for an answer.

Cohn stated he advised the Attorney General that he had always been completely over and above board in dealing with the FBI; that the FBI had always had access to anything in their office and that if he accepted the position he wanted this same relationship to exist. The Attorney General commented that this was the only way the office could be conducted. Cohn then stated that he wanted to be sure that both the Attorney General and Director Hoover wanted him for the job, and on that basis he would take it.

Cohn stated he is to return to Washington on Thursday, August 28, for a further conference with the Department, at which conference Deputy Attorney General Ross L. Malone and Assistant Attorney General Charles B. Murray of the Criminal Division will be present.

Whelan stated that from information furnished by Cohn, the division which Cohn will head will undoubtedly include the Bureau's Detcom Program.

ACTION: We are preparing a summary memorandum of information regarding Cohn in the Bureau's files, for your information.

IN THE MEANTIME A MEMORANDUM OF MAY 6, 1952 IS ATTACHED.

CEH:LL

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Set me have it promptly

b7C

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : The Director

DATE: August 24, 1952

FROM : Mr. D. M. Ladd

SUBJECT: ROY MARCUS COHN - SUMMARY
INFORMATION CONCERNINGALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-4-88 BY SP4 JET/2-1PURPOSE:

In compliance with your instructions there is set out below a summary on Cohn containing all data in Bureau files subsequent to May 6, 1952. The summary prepared on Cohn, under that date, has been forwarded to you.

DETAILS:

On June 18, 1952, Cohn was awarded a plaque by the American Jewish League Against Communism. The inscription was: "Presented to Roy M. Cohn by the American Jewish League Against Communism, for outstanding accomplishment in the cause of Americanism and for noteworthy devotion to the principles of Judaism, New York, June 18, 1952."

On June 26, 1952, United States Representative Sidney A. Fine (of New York) on the House floor praised Cohn's acceptance speech for the plaque. The speech reflected praise to various individuals and especially to Director Hoover and the FBI. Cohn said, "The greatest tribute of all should go to that unique organization (FBI) which has, on the one hand, preserved all the American traditions of freedom and fair play and, on the other hand, has been easily the most powerful weapon against every ideology that has attacked this country in modern times . . ." (62-97564-1)

Cohn was congratulated by you concerning the above-mentioned award. On July 2, 1952, he sent you a letter of gratitude for your letter of congratulations. (62-97564-2)

On July 15, 1952, the Legal Attache in Paris advised that Cohn had contacted him on behalf of

who was touring Europe. The usual courtesies

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were extended [redacted] Cohn and their party. While [redacted] in the presence of the Legal Attache, was conversing with an official of the Prefecture of Police he remarked that "the FBI is the greatest police organization in the world." (94-4-5046-32)

By letter dated July 23, 1952, the Legal Attache in Madrid advised that on July 18, 1952, he had received a call from Cohn who stated he was connected with the office of the U. S. District Attorney for the Southern District of New York. Cohn said he was attending the International Bar Association and was traveling with [redacted] b7c

and [redacted] He also stated he had a letter from you. When the Legal Attache saw the letter, he noted that it was a photostat of a letter which you sent to Cohn in June congratulating him on his receipt of the plaque mentioned above. Cohn attempted to illicit information from our Legal Attache concerning [redacted] (Hatch Act subject) whose case Cohn had reviewed in New York for possible presentation to the Federal Grand Jury. Cohn questioned the Legal Attache on [redacted] Communist background. Cohn was politely advised that the answers to all points raised by him would be found in the Bureau's files in Washington. The Legal Attache had no previous knowledge of Cohn and therefore had to be circumspect in his answer to him. You noted on the letter from the Legal Attache, Madrid, that the matter had been "properly handled." (94-4-5046-33)

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SAC Schedit advised on August 1, 1952, that [redacted] had confidentially informed him that there was a rumor that Attorney General McGranery was considering Cohn as a prospective appointee as a Special Assistant to the Attorney General to operate in the New York area. It was [redacted] opinion that once Cohn got that power he would start running investigations into the fur industry and the cloak and suit industry.

Apparently a short time previous, Cohn advised SAC Scheidt that he had received a call from the Attorney

General who requested him to come to Washington for consultation as soon as he (Cohn) returned from Europe. Cohn indicated he might be interested in a position in Washington with the Department of Justice. He left the impression that he was consulted about being the Counsel for the Alien Property Custodian but that he was not interested in that type post. (77-37227-5)

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For your information.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

FROM : A. H. Belmont *Off Bldg*

SUBJECT: ROY MARCUS COHN
INFORMATION CONCERNING

DATE: August 28, 1952

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-6-88 BY SP3 JF/JS

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PURPOSE:

On August 27, 1952, Attorney General McGranery requested a summary of information in the Bureau files on the captioned individual. This is to advise that attached hereto are a blank memorandum and a letter of transmittal to the Attorney General containing all pertinent data concerning Roy Marcus Cohn.

DETAILS:

Attorney General McGranery, on August 27, 1952, requested a memorandum containing all pertinent data in this Bureau's files on Roy Marcus Cohn, who is presently an Assistant United States Attorney in New York City. *Summary*

A review of the Bureau files reflects that in 1948, a Departmental applicant investigation was conducted on Cohn for the position of clerk-typist. This investigation failed to disclose any derogatory data. Copies of the investigative reports were furnished to Mr. S. A. Andretta of the Department on February 7, 1948.

On May 1, 1950, Mr. Peyton Ford advised the Bureau that the Attorney General had received an anonymous communication to the effect that Senator McCarthy had in his possession data involving Roy Cohn, who was alleged to be an active supporter of Congressman Marcantonio and supposed to be affiliated with several "Commie outfits." Mr. Ford requested that investigation be conducted as expeditiously as possible. As a result, a full field loyalty investigation was instituted. The investigation failed to substantiate any of the alleged allegations and by letter dated June 20, 1950, Mr. Ford was furnished copies of the loyalty reports.

Attachments

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INDEXED - 102

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EX-121

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Memorandum to Mr. D. M. Ladd from A. H. Belmont
Re: ROY MARCUS COHN

Other miscellaneous data concerning Cohn's background, education and employment is also set out in the attached memorandum for the Attorney General. Likewise, the memorandum contains data concerning Cohn's service as an Assistant United States Attorney in New York City, as well as an allegation of disclosure of information to the press on the part of Cohn. Information concerning Cohn's employment outside the United States Attorney's Office while employed as an Assistant United States Attorney has likewise been set out in the memorandum. The last bit of information in the Bureau's records concerning Cohn reflects that on June 18, 1952, he was awarded a plaque by the American-Jewish League Against Communism for outstanding accomplishment in the cause of Americanism and his noteworthy devotion to the principles of Judaism. Representative Sidney A. Fine of New York praised Cohn's acceptance speech for the above-mentioned plaque and had it placed in the "Congressional Record."

RECOMMENDATION:

sent 8-28
If you approve of the attached letter of transmittal and blank memorandum to the Attorney General, they will be forwarded to him.

W

b7c

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

DECLASSIFIED BY SP-127-JAL
ON 5-6-88

August 28, 1952

Director, FBI

62-77564-241
ROY MARCUS COHN

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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EX-122

In accordance with your request, there is attached hereto a summary of information in our files on Roy Marcus Cohn.

In January, 1948, Cohn was investigated by this Bureau for the position of clerk-typist, Office of the United States Attorney, New York, New York. On February 7, 1948, Mr. E. A. Andretta, Administrative Assistant Attorney General, was furnished copies of the reports of Special Agent [redacted], dated January 27, 1948, at Washington, D. C., and Special Agent [redacted], dated January 30, 1948, at New York, New York.

By letter dated May 1, 1950, Mr. Payton Ford, the Assistant to the Attorney General, advised that the Attorney General had received an anonymous letter regarding Cohn which reflected that he was an active supporter of Congressman Marcantonio and was supposed to be affiliated with several "Commie outfits." A Loyalty of Government Employees investigation was conducted concerning this allegation. By letter dated June 29, 1950, Mr. Ford was furnished copies of the following reports: Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated June 21, 1950, at New York, New York, and report of Special Agent [redacted] dated May 29, 1950, at Albany, New York. This investigation did not substantiate the original allegation or develop any derogatory information on Cohn.

The results of the two investigations are summarized in the attached memorandum. In addition, you may desire to review the investigative reports which are in the Department's file.

Attachment

1 - Ross L. Malone, Jr.
Deputy Attorney General

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August 20, 1947

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-26-88 BY SP864/10

ROY MARCUS COHN

RESULTS OF DEPARTMENTAL APPLICANT INVESTIGATION:

In December, 1947, the Department of Justice requested the Bureau to conduct a Departmental applicant investigation on Cohn for the position of clerk-typist, Office of the United States Attorney, New York, New York. The neighborhood investigation, as well as interviews with references and associates, was favorable to Cohn.

Background:

Roy Marcus Cohn was born February 20, 1927, in New York City. His father, Albert Cohn, was an Associate Judge of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, First District, New York City. His mother was Dora Marcus Cohn. Both of Cohn's parents were born in New York City.

Cohn attended Fieldston School of Ethical Culture, the Bronx, New York, from October 22, 1935, to June, 1938. He was regarded as a remarkably intelligent student of very good conduct. From September, 1938, to June, 1944, he attended the Horace Mann School for Boys in New York City, from which he graduated as a superior student. He omitted several grades due to his high degree of intelligence. He was a member of the Speakers Forum, an organization engaging in debates and reportedly, he showed ability as a public speaker. He was regarded as having good character and his conduct was good. In September, 1944, he entered the Arts College of Columbia University under the accelerated course program. He received his A.B. degree on June 4, 1946. In September, 1946, he enrolled in the College of Law at Columbia University and received his LL.B. degree on October 10, 1947. His grades at Columbia University were above average and he was just short of being an honor student. He was President of the Columbia University Democratic Club while at the University.

ORIGINAL TO ATTORNEY GENERAL McGRANERY
1 - Ross L. Malone, Jr., Deputy Attorney General

62-97564-371

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ENCLOSURE

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Employment:

Cohn was employed from September 20, 1947, until November 25, 1947, by Rosen, Gullikson and Morris, Attorneys. He was employed as a clerk working on briefs and doing general office work inasmuch as being under 21 years of age he was not permitted to practice law since he could not take the bar examination. His employment with this firm was favorable. He resigned on November 25, 1947, to accept a position with the United States Attorney's Office in New York City. His employment in the United States Attorney's Office was verified and persons interviewed there, including [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] recommended him.

RESULTS OF LOYALTY INVESTIGATION:

On May 1, 1950, the Department requested an investigation concerning an anonymous allegation received by the Attorney General to the effect that Cohn was an active supporter of Congressman Marcantonio and was alleged to be affiliated with several "Commie outfits." The investigation failed to substantiate this allegation and it was indicated that all former teachers, co-workers, acquaintances, neighbors and references considered Cohn completely loyal to the United States. Cohn was unknown to informants who were acquainted with Communist activities.

Based upon the above-mentioned anonymous letter which indicated that United States Senator McCarthy had in his possession data involving Cohn to the effect that he was an active supporter of Congressman Marcantonio and alleged to be affiliated with several "Commie outfits," Senator McCarthy was contacted. Senator McCarthy had no recollection of being in possession of any information regarding Cohn. The Senator checked his records and advised that he had no such record on Cohn. He also stated that there was a possibility that some one may have sent him a letter which he considered a crank letter.

The loyalty investigation conducted of Cohn failed to substantiate the anonymous allegations. During the course of this investigation, Cohn contacted a Special Agent of the New York Office of this Bureau and stated that he was informed of the receipt of the above-mentioned anonymous letter and indicated that he was anxious to have the investigation conducted in order that he might be cleared. He stated that he

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suspected [REDACTED] as being the author of the anonymous letter. [REDACTED] was interviewed and he stated that he felt that Cohn was loyal.

This same loyalty investigation reflected that Cohn was assigned to assist Bruno Schachner, Assistant United States Attorney in New York City, in preparing appeals. [REDACTED]

b7C [REDACTED] This loyalty investigation also reflected that Cohn was a personal and confidential assistant of United States Attorney Irving H. Saypol.

SERVICE AS ASSISTANT UNITED STATES ATTORNEY,
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK:

The records of this Bureau reflect that Cohn participated in the prosecutions of a number of Bureau cases, including the case against William Arthur Remington and the case of the Julius Rosenberg espionage group.

In connection with the trial of the Julius Rosenberg espionage group, this Bureau was confidentially advised by a highly-placed official in another Government agency that this official was very much concerned as to the competency of the United States Attorney's Office to properly present the Rosenberg case from the point of view of protecting the interest of classified atomic energy material. This official stated that one of his reasons for concern was the lack of maturity of Assistant United States Attorney Roy Cohn. Also, in connection with the trial of the Rosenberg case, another high official of the United States Government, on March 10, 1951, stated that in his opinion Cohn had been improperly questioning one of the main witnesses. He said that Cohn had been questioning the witness too rapidly, making the questions too long and was not giving the witness an opportunity to answer. This latter official also believed that Cohn did not properly lay the predication in questioning a witness and further stated that he understood that there had been two trial briefs prepared on this case. One of the briefs was prepared by Cohn and it failed to contain reference to a secret Navy project on which one of the witnesses worked and on which one of the subjects had approached the witness for secret information. This informant therefore felt that had Cohn's

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brief been utilized, it might be that the Navy project would have been overlooked during the trial. He also pointed out that [REDACTED]

He raised the question as to whether this might be grounds for a mistrial.

In connection with the perjury case of William Perl, a member of the Rosenberg espionage group, this Bureau's file reflect that Cohn called in Perl and Perl's attorney, Raymond L. Rice, and advised them that the Government desired complete information from Perl relative to his participation in this espionage group and at the same time pointed out the possibility of an indictment being returned against Perl. This action on the part of Cohn failed to secure a confession from Perl.

Disclosure of Information to the Press:

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With reference to the Kefauver Committee Hearings in New York, Walter Winchell, in his column in the New York "Daily Mirror" of March 20, 1951, made a statement to the effect that "Frank Costello's tips to courtroom employees amounted to \$500."

[REDACTED] stated that it was his firm belief that this news item was given to Walter Winchell by either Roy Cohn or [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] definitely knew had, in the past, furnished information to Winchell.

It has been reliably reported that in early 1952, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Cohn appeared at Feste Sher's. During a conversation in a group which included the above-mentioned [REDACTED] and his wife, Cohn berated [REDACTED] for [REDACTED]

their treatment of Louis Budenz. Cohn went over the testimony of Budenz which he said he contemplated using against Alexander Dittelman in the trial of the Communist leaders. It was the opinion of the source furnishing this information that Cohn was talking too much and that "Cohn was obviously very much impressed with what he, Cohn, had to say."

Employment Outside United States
Attorney's Office:

In connection with the loyalty investigation, it was reported that Cohn, while an Assistant United States Attorney, was doing a considerable law practice through the firm of Benson, Callahan and Morris as a front. Cohn was reported to be associated with that firm while employed in the United States Attorney's Office.

The loyalty investigation also reflected that Cohn was associated with the New York Law School in New York City as a lecturer in criminal law and had been so associated for about two years.

As of November, 1951, Cohn was reportedly the personal attorney of [REDACTED]

In July, 1951, Cohn made a trip to Italy and returned to the United States aboard the Queen Mary in August, 1951. On the return trip, [REDACTED] was a passenger. Cohn indicated when he went to Europe that he was going on "Departmental business." He did not identify the "Departmental business." It is not known whether Cohn had any connection with [REDACTED] dealings in Italy. (77-37227-4, 121-22091)

MISCELLANEOUS:

On June 18, 1952, Cohn was awarded a plaque by the American-Jewish League Against Communism. The inscription read as follows: "Presented to Roy M. Cohn by the American-Jewish League Against Communism, for outstanding accomplishment in the cause of Americanism and for noteworthy devotion to the principles of Judaism, New York, June 18, 1952."

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On June 26, 1952, United States Representative Sidney A. Fine (of New York) on the floor of the House of Representatives placed Gohs's acceptance speech for the above-mentioned plaque in the "Congressional Record." (62-97564-1)

~~SECRET~~

SEE REVERSE
SIDE FOR
CLASSIFICATION
ACTION

A. H. Belmont

September 4, 1952

W. A. Branigan

OWEN LATTIMORE
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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

5-6 88 Multiple Source
Classified by *SP5/bat*
Declassify on: OADR

At 11:20 a.m. today

[redacted] personally called at the Bureau and stated that the information he desired to furnish should be held in the strictest confidence and his name not divulged as the source. He stated that at 4:00 p.m. today Mr. Roy Cohn, an Assistant United States Attorney in the Southern District of New York, New York City, was to be sworn in as a Special Assistant to the Attorney General. [redacted] stated that he has been handling the Owen Lattimore and the Institute of Pacific Relations investigations for the past few months in the Department and he understands that Cohn, who will handle special cases for the Attorney General, is primarily interested in "getting" Lattimore. [redacted] stated that the Lattimore Case is one of those which Cohn will handle in the Department and Cohn is very eager to bring before a grand jury evidence reflecting that Lattimore committed perjury before Congressional Committees. In this regard Cohn believes he has a case sufficiently strong for presentation before a grand jury in Lattimore's categorical denials before both the Tydings Committee in 1950, and the McCarran Committee in 1952, that he knew in the 1930 that [redacted] was a Communist.

[redacted] stated that in this memorandum he set out that investigation of Lattimore has not reflected sufficient evidence to warrant taking any aspect of the case before a grand jury. [redacted] stated that this summary did not include an analysis of Lattimore's testimony before the McCarran Committee. [redacted] also advised that he does not believe there is sufficient evidence to warrant taking the [redacted] angle before a grand jury; however, at the moment Cohn is seriously considering this action. In this regard [redacted] noted that Cohn has been studying the Lattimore Case for the last month in preparation for his new position as Assistant to the Attorney General.

[redacted] stated that both the Assistant Attorney General and he definitely want to prosecute Lattimore but it is their feeling not to take a case to court unless the facts are such that a conviction will be forthcoming and that a conviction will [redacted].

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The Bureau investigation relative to the [redacted] angles is completed. [redacted] advised that the Bureau had conducted sufficient investigation along this line. In the overall Lattimore investigation [redacted] (S)

ACTION:

b7C
The foregoing is for your information. [redacted] requested that this information be treated most confidentially so that it does not get outside the Bureau. Accordingly, it is recommended that no dissemination of the above information be made.

DIRECTOR'S NOTATION: Try and get this promptly completed. H.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. LADD

DATE: August 29, 1952

FROM : A. H. BELMONT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-6-88 BY SP8/ptg

SUBJECT:

ROY COHN

ASSISTANT UNITED STATES ATTORNEY
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

b7c

This afternoon, Supervisor [redacted], of the New York Office, called to advise as follows concerning a meeting attended by Roy Cohn at the Department of Justice on August 28, 1952.

Roy M. Cohn

Mr. Cohn went to Washington, D. C., at the request of the Attorney General. He was introduced at a conference to Deputy Attorney General Malone, Assistant Attorney General Murray, Mr. William Foley, and three or four other representatives from the Department, including a representative of the Solicitor General's Office, whose names Mr. Cohn did not catch. The Attorney General told Cohn that he is a young man and although he had a good record in New York, he was concerned about putting him officially in charge of a Division in the Department of Justice, as the reaction throughout the country might not be good. Cohn replied that he would just as soon stay in New York, but the Attorney General said that it would be worked out; that titles do not matter and that money was no object. Cohn came to the understanding that he would probably be designated as a Special Assistant to the Attorney General, but would, in fact, occupy a position of importance. The Attorney General will make an announcement this next week and Cohn will probably be called a Special Assistant to the Attorney General in charge of national defense cases.

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Supervisor [redacted] said it is definite that Cohn will go down to Washington sometime next week to start work. The Attorney General told him he is to keep all of his internal security matters now pending in New York. Deputy Attorney General Malone is to call United States Attorney Lane and so instruct him and further instruct him that any internal security matters in New York should go directly to Cohn and that matters will be referred to him, by-passing Lane. Cohn has advised that he will not handle all internal security matters in Washington, but only the more or less important cases in the security field. The Attorney General told [redacted] that all important cases are to go to Cohn.

60 SEP 15 1952

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MEMORANDUM FOR MR. LADD

b7c | Supervisor [redacted] stated that in his opinion Roy Cohn is one hundred per cent Bureau minded. He said further that Cohn had stated that upon his arrival in Washington on Wednesday, September 3, 1952, he was going to contact me to make my acquaintance. I do not know Cohn personally, as he had only recently come into the United States Attorney's office shortly prior to my departure from the New York Office. I am, of course, acquainted with his reputation. From his handling of our cases in New York, it appears that he is very able, very cooperative with the Bureau, possibly immature, and inclined to be talkative.

ACTION:

If Mr. Cohn does call me, I will, of course, see him if that is agreeable. I will not commit the Bureau in any way, but will point out that the Bureau desires to cooperate with the Department on security matters in every way possible, consistent with our responsibilities. If the opportunity arises, I will also stress the need to protect our records and informants and if it turns out that he will be in charge of handling some of the matters now pending in the Department, such as the review of Security Index cases, etc., I will stress the need for prompt handling of these matters and an early reply to our questions.

OK. But don't go all out until we see how he shapes up.

H -

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. LADD

FROM : A. H. BELMONT

SUBJECT:

ROY COHN

SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

DATE: September 4,
1952ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 5-6-88 BY SP7/...

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Nichols	✓
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When Mr. Cohn talked with me on September 3, 1952, as reflected in my memorandum of that date, he expressed a desire to personally meet the Director. He said that he was a great admirer of the Director and the Bureau and while he had some correspondence from the Director, he had never had the pleasure of personally meeting him.

You will recall that Cohn has been very cooperative with our New York Office and the Bureau. I told him that the Director was out of town and I did not know just when he would return, but in accordance with his request, I would make his desires known to the Director.

I will be talking with Cohn from time to time and if the Director desires to see Cohn, I will have Mr. Cohn reiterate his request with a specific date upon the Director's return.

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CC - [REDACTED]
68 SEP 22 1952
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EX. - 103

SEP 9 1952

62-97564-421

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. LADD

FROM : A. H. BELMONT

SUBJECT: ROY COHN
SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERALALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-9-88 BY SP-124 JCB

DATE: September 3, 1952

Tolson ☒
Ladd ☒
Nichols ☒
Belmont ☒
Clegg ☒
Glavin ☒
Harbo ☒
Rosen ☒
Tracy ☒
Mohr ☒
Tele. Rm. ☒
Holloman ☒
Nease ☒
Gandy ☒

Reference is made to my memorandum of August 29, 1952, concerning Mr. Cohn which reflects that Mr. Cohn contemplated calling me upon his arrival in Washington, D. C. on September 3, 1952. Mr. Cohn did call and came to my office at 2:00 pm to see me.

Mr. Cohn advised that when the Attorney General originally approached him to come to Washington, it was on the eve of his departure for Europe and upon his return the first part of August, he saw the Attorney General and thereafter has talked with him on several occasions, the last time being last week when he came to Washington and saw the Attorney General in the presence of Deputy Attorney General Malone, Assistant Attorney General Murray, William Foley, and others. He advised that originally the Attorney General had broached the idea to him of coming to Washington to take over a new Division in the Department to handle security work. After further discussion, this idea was dropped and Mr. Cohn will be given the title of Special Assistant to the Attorney General. Mr. Cohn advised that he told the Attorney General he has a dislike for the details that would be necessary in the running of a Division and he also pointed out that he was only twenty-five years of age. He said the Attorney General had been impressed by the way Cohn had handled a number of trials on security and espionage matters in New York and the fact that he went ahead and did things instead of sitting on them.

In this connection, Mr. Cohn mentioned that at the time he called [REDACTED] before the Grand Jury in New York.

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EX-23

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MEMORANDUM FOR MR. LADD

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mentioned that our New York Office had furnished to Cohn a copy of Representative Dondero's speech on [REDACTED] and that he was going to utilize this to ask questions of [REDACTED]. He said he would appreciate any additional information which might be helpful. (I have instructed the New York Office to furnish any additional information which might be available to Mr. Cohn regarding [REDACTED])

Mr. Cohn advised that he told the Attorney General last week that he wanted to know two things. (1) whether there would be any attempt to hold up any prosecutions where he, Cohn, felt prosecutions should be entertained; and, (2) just what Cohn's authority would be. He stated that the Attorney General assured him (1) there would be no attempts to quash any prosecutions which Cohn felt should go forward, and (2) that Cohn was answerable only to the Attorney General. The Attorney General requested that Cohn keep Assistant Attorney General Murray and William Foley advised of his activities, inasmuch as questions would come up on matters being handled by Cohn which are under the jurisdiction of the Criminal Division. Cohn said that he would operate with the Criminal Division but would not be bound by that Division.

Mr. Cohn said his offices will be located on the second floor next to Mr. Foley's office and that he will also retain office space in New York. He said he inquired of the Attorney General as to whether he would be given any assistants and was told that on each case assigned to him there would be an attorney to assist him who was handling the actual case.

I inquired just exactly what he was going to handle. He said to start with that he has been told to handle the Lattimore perjury case; the case of John Patton Davies, Jr.; the perjury case involving Earl Browder and his wife; and the cases pending as a result of the Grand Jury inquiry into employees of the United Nations. In addition, he will have other security cases pending in New York.

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[REDACTED]

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. LADD

Government. He said that the Attorney General is going to send a letter to United States Attorney Myles Lane instructing him that Cohn is to handle these and other security matters in New York.

Relative to the Lattimore case, Cohn said that he has read Lattimore's testimony before the McCarran Committee and he is of the opinion that if at all possible, Lattimore should be tried for perjury. I asked him if he had read our investigative reports, pointing out that we had sent results of an extensive investigation in this matter to the Department. He said he had not but would do so. He said that there had been memoranda written in the Department, suggesting that the Lattimore perjury case be dropped but that he felt it should be vigorously pursued. He said the Attorney General had given him authority to interview possible witnesses in the case. I again pointed out that there had been extensive investigation conducted by us and that we stand ready to conduct any further investigation the Department may desire. I told him that the question of whether there is a prosecutable case is, of course, a matter for the Department to decide but stressed the fact that we are ready, willing and able to conduct any further investigation deemed necessary.

Relative to the Browder case, the Immigration and Naturalization Service is contemplating a possible case

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. LADD

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against the wife of Earl Browder on the basis that she made false statements at the time she sought citizenship in 1949 to the effect that she had not been engaged in Communist activities. At the request of the Department, we furnished copies of our reports on Irene Browder to the United States Attorney in New York, which reports reflected Communist activities on her part. Mr. Cohn had previously advised the New York Office that as John Rogge is Browder's attorney.

prosecution of Irene Browder might ensue. Today, Mr. Cohn advised that this case is assigned to him and he is following through on it.

Mr. Cohn advised that in his few contacts with the Attorney General he has come to have a high regard for Mr. McGranery. However, he senses a very hostile atmosphere in the Criminal Division which he puts down to the fact that he, Cohn, would be in effect taking important cases out of the hands of the Criminal Division. I asked him just what the mechanics would be in having cases assigned to him. He advised that this was not settled but that the above cases had been specifically assigned to him. He indicated that despite the hostile atmosphere, he is going ahead. However, if he meets with interference, he can always go back to New York, where he has established a reputation through his work.

Mr. Cohn advised that he had always worked most closely with the Bureau in New York and had kept the Bureau advised of matters affecting the Bureau's interests. He stated that he would continue to do so here in Washington and if there were matters which he thought the Bureau should know about and in which the Bureau had a security responsibility, he would advise us. He stated that he did not mean that he would be disloyal to the Department, but where we had a responsibility, he thought we should be kept informed of developments. I told him that we had dealt frankly with him on cases assigned to him and we would continue to do so in the interests of doing a good job.

Mr. Cohn advised that if he has any requests to make of the Bureau, he will send them through in formal memorandum under the name of Assistant Attorney General Murray.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. LADD

He advised that from time to time there may be some question in his mind as to the propriety of a request and if he felt that he should find out our stand prior to making the request, he will contact us for an informal discussion.

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It is very interesting to note that prior to my discussion with Mr. Cohn, my office received a call from [redacted] in my absence, requesting that I not mention to Mr. Cohn the pending Smith Act prosecutions in Seattle, St. Louis and Detroit. (I did not volunteer any information to Mr. Cohn concerning pending cases of any kind.) Immediately after Mr. Cohn left my office, [redacted] came in to see me on an "informal" basis. He said that the Attorney General and Mr. Malone had indicated that information given Mr. Cohn should be restricted to those matters assigned to him; that they were inclined to distrust Cohn, as he had a close tie-in with Walter Winchell. He said that, therefore, he had called to indicate that it was not the desire of the Department that the Smith Act cases be discussed with Mr. Cohn. At that point, I asked [redacted] whether the Bureau was going to be advised specifically by the Department of Mr. Cohn's duties here. He said that Cohn was just another Special Assistant to the Attorney General and that he rated "a room, a secretary, a new rug, and a press release." [redacted] said he did not understand why Cohn was being brought down to Washington by the Attorney General, but that he would be handling certain cases assigned to him from a prosecutive angle. [redacted] stressed that his conversation was "informal." Nevertheless, it appears to me that there is some "finagling" going on here and I do not consider such discussions as informal. In view of [redacted] request, it is suggested that his statements not be attributed to him but that this be treated as a matter of information for the Bureau.

ACTION:

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New York has been instructed to furnish any additional information regarding [redacted] which might be pertinent to his appearance before the Grand Jury.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. LADD

It is suggested that as soon as the press release is made by the Attorney General regarding the appointment of Roy Cohn, we take the opportunity to ascertain from the Attorney General or Mr. Malone just what Cohn's responsibilities and authority are in order that we may adequately officially deal with him.

It is noted that Mr. Cohn advised that he would be officially sworn in in the Attorney General's office at 4:00 pm on September 4, 1952. He invited me to be present. I told him that I would be glad to, if possible; however, in view of the apparent tension in the Department, I think it may be well if I do not attend.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. ~~BERMONT~~

DATE: September 5, 1952

FROM : MR. L. L. LAUGHLIN *LL*ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-16-88 BY SP4/JSK

SUBJECT: ROY COHN

SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Tolson	✓
Ladd	✓
Nichols	✓
Belmont	✓
Mohr	✓
Winterrowd	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Mr. Holloman	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

stopped in to see me today.

at length yesterday regarding the Lattimore case. described Cohn as being generally familiar with the Lattimore case but not thoroughly acquainted with all the details. Despite this Cohn, according to talked about a number of counts which might be inserted in an indictment and arguments he, Cohn, would present to the jury in his effort to convict Lattimore. said that he did succeed in bringing some of the various factors in this case to the attention of Cohn and generally he feels that the conference was beneficial to both of them.

In this connection advised that the Attorney General received two "very nasty" letters from Senator McCarran on the Lattimore case. The first of these letters referred the case to the Department for prosecution of Lattimore on perjury. The Department replied to this communication pointing out that it would appreciate any assistance that the Committee staff could render by setting forth the allegations on which it believed perjury proceedings could be instituted. The reply to this letter from the Attorney General by Senator McCarran was described by as being particularly vicious. It accused the Department of sidestepping its responsibilities and abrogating its jurisdiction.

commented that Cohn's appearance in the Department was somewhat of a surprise. He stated from what he can reconstruct, apparently arrangements for Cohn to come to Washington were consummated by the Attorney General personally with Cohn with the understanding that Cohn would report for duty after his return from Europe. Cohn took with him on his

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RECORDED - 34

cc: Owen Lattimore file

SEP 26 1952

SEP 9 1952

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Memorandum fro Mr. Belmont

trip abroad the testimony of Lattimore before the McCarran Committee. While in Lisbon, Cohn allegedly put through a phone call either to his secretary in New York or to the Attorney General directly [redacted] was not too clear on this point) asking that additional material be sent to him for review while he was traveling in Europe. When the Attorney General instructed Mr. McInerney, who was then head of the Criminal Division, to send additional material on the Lattimore case to Cohn, McInerney was "shocked." It was the first inkling he knew that Cohn was to come to Washington. According to [redacted] Mr. McInerney told the Attorney General that he did not think it would be good policy to have the Department's records or information "all over Europe." The AG agreed with McInerney

[redacted] went on to say that he has received instructions from [redacted]

b2 [redacted] admitted that Cohn had a tremendous amount of ability. He described him as being "brilliant" but obviously out to make a name for himself. He commented on Cohn's swearing-in ceremony. [redacted] said normally a Special Assistant to the Attorney General goes before some Commissioner or Court and is sworn in. Cohn, however, insisted on a formal swearing in and in connection with this ceremony he called "all of the Judges in New York and many prominent members of the Bar." [redacted] said a number of Judges, particularly NY State Court Judges, including Judge Irving Saypol, attended the ceremony.

[redacted] commented on Mr. McInerney's transfer from Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Criminal Division to the same position in the Lands Division. [redacted] said that undoubtedly McInerney is "much better off" in that he is not under the constant pressure that he had while in the Criminal Division. [redacted]

[redacted] asserted

b7
c
that Congressman Chelf wanted "all new faces" in the key positions in the Department but [REDACTED] insisted that McInerney was the only man who appeared before the Committee who testified truthfully and he interceded in McInerney's behalf.

I have no idea why [REDACTED] discussed these things with me except I knew him rather well when he was in the Bureau. Although he did not so request it, it is suggested that his comments be considered as confidential.

September 10, 1952

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-6-88 BY SP24/jst

Mr. Roy M. Cohn
U. S. Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Cohn:

Please accept my sincere congratulations
on your recent appointment to the Internal Security
Section of the Department of Justice.

This promotion is a splendid recognition
of your past work in the fight against Communism
and you may be certain that we in the FBI are looking
forward to working with you.

You have my best wishes for every success.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

cc - New York

NOTE: Bufiles reflect that in June of 1952 Cohn was
congratulated by the Director when he received an award
in behalf of the American Jewish League against Communism.
Bufile 77-37227 reflects that Cohn was investigated under
a loyalty program; however, there is no indication that
he was other than a loyal citizen. Cohn was active in the
prosecution of the Remington and Rosenberg case and received
some criticism in his conduct of these trials.

SEP 10 4 56 PM '52
RECEIVED READING ROOM
FBI
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

RECORDED - 75

COMM FBI

SEP 11 1952
MAILED 30

69 NOV 6 1952

62

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: September 30, 1952

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT: LEAK IN RETURN OF INDICTMENTS
IN BROWDER CASE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-4-88 BY SP-8 JBT

Last evening, as I have previously reported, SAC Boardman advised me there was a rumble; that the press knew something was coming up. I have just talked with both Boardman and Hargett about any evidence of the leak. Hargett advised me that [redacted] late last night swore him to secrecy and then told him that Roy Cohn had told her some two weeks ago about the forthcoming indictment of the Browders.

[redacted] also told Hargett that [redacted] also had the information. She further told Hargett that the press knew about it and that Cohn and Lane were in some kind of a "hassle." She expressed the opinion that [redacted] might be trying to get in the act and might be sore at Cohn for leaking the information to the press.

[redacted] is very fond of Cohn personally, as is [redacted]. [redacted] told Hargett that [redacted] was before the grand jury testifying in the Browder case.

ASAC Hargett further told me that [redacted] who is connected with the [redacted] and who is part of the major-domo of the press room at the U. S. Court House, called him at 9:30 this morning and stated that he had heard the FBI was going into action. Hargett asked him what he meant and [redacted] stated that they were all waiting down there for the Browders to come in. Hargett passed this off and asked him who was waiting. [redacted] stated there were about 25 reporters down there from uptown and 10 photographers; that they were all getting itchy. Hargett told him there was nothing he could tell him.

cc: Mr. Ladd
cc: Mr. Rosen

LBN:hmc

NOT RECORDED
133 OCT 14 1952

OCT 8 1952

RECEIVED

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Memorandum to Mr. Tolson

September 30, 1952

Hargett further stated [redacted] on last Thursday or Friday in a very nebulous manner inquired whether we were going to have anything on any Communists. Hargett passed this off. b7c

Hargett further stated that [redacted] later on this morning advised him that at 11:10 Miles Lane called the press to his office and so far as he can ascertain stuck closely to the Department of Justice release.

[redacted] called me shortly after 11. I was tied up and did not return the call until after 12. [redacted] was talking on other matters and I inquired if he had seen the material on the Browders. He stated that he had and that he had heard this was coming. I know that [redacted] is very close to Roy Cohn and has complained to Cohn at times, according to statements he has made to me, about Cohn talking too much.

In connection with the Bureau's handling of this release, [redacted] left his office at 10:59 to pass the information to the Director. At 11:04 I called [redacted] and told him that we had the Browders; that he could go with his release. [redacted] subsequently told me that he put his release out at 11:07. I asked for a release time so that we could advise the New York Office about answering inquiries. He stated that I could do so immediately; however, I told the New York Office that the release was being put out, that they could answer inquiries any time after 11:10.

As a favor to the press boys, I told the New York Office to let the press know that Browder was being taken to the U. S. [redacted]'s office, so that they could have their photographers present. In this connection, [redacted] has already called the office to express official appreciation for this cooperative effort on behalf of himself and the press corps. Boardman tells me it was after 11:10 when this word was given to the press corps.

With reference to the handling of the Department release, I am attaching copies of the teletype that was sent to New York last night. I told Boardman also, on the telephone, that the release was to be handed to Lane and that Lane was to be told the

Memorandum to Mr. Tolson

September 30, 1952

the Attorney General had instructed that any release given out in New York should be limited to the contents of the release given out in Washington. Mr. Boardman had a typed note attached to the press release as follows:

"The Attorney General instructs that any release given out in New York should be limited to the contents of the press release which will be issued by the Attorney General's office."

✓ *It is unfortunate
we acted as a transmission
medium as Lane is com-
plaining about getting
his orders from JRB.*

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON

ROY M. COHN
SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE
ATTORNEY GENERAL

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Laughlin	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Winterrowd	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Holloman	
Miss Gandy	

October 6, 1952

J. Edgar Hoover,
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D.C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-6-88 BY SP-10

Dear Mr. Hoover,

I shall be in Washington the morn-
ing and afternoon of Wednesday October 8th.

If you have any free moments in
your busy schedule, I should consider it a priv-
ilege to come over and pay my personal respects.

With all good wishes, I am

Sincerely,

Roy M. Cohn
ROY M. COHN

I can see him at 10.30 a.m. B

S.

Confirmed
10/6/52

(62266)

Tolson
10/8/52
884

RECORDED - 74

62-97564-5
OCT 15 1952

4-164

67

October 8, 1952

RECORDED - 7

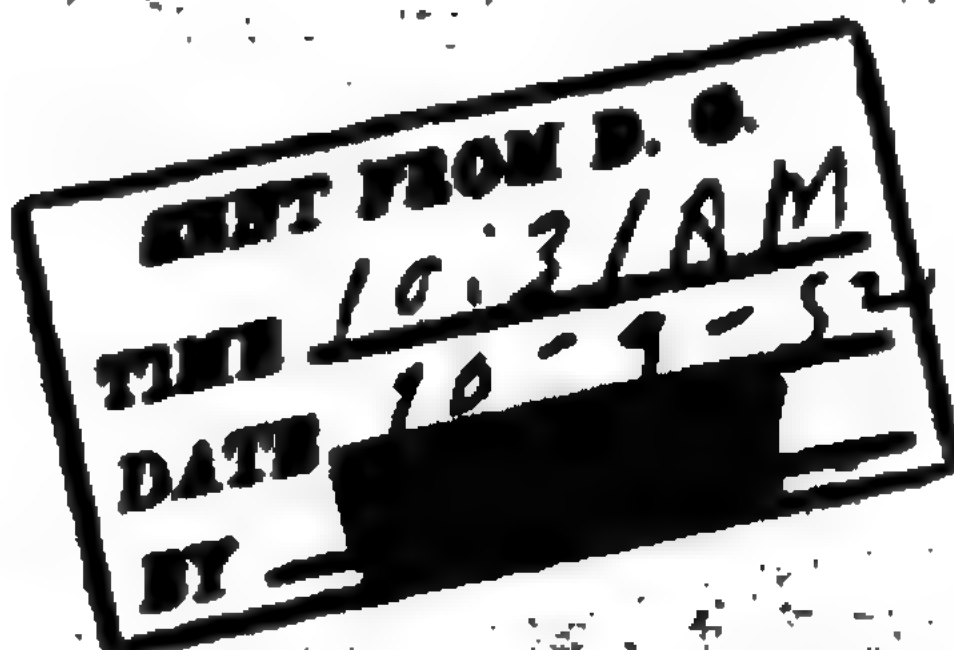
EX-16462-87564-S

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON
MR. LADD

This morning I saw Special Assistant to the Attorney General Roy M. Cohn. Mr. Cohn stated he wished to express his appreciation for the excellent cooperation and assistance which had been extended to him by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, particularly through our New York Office. He showed me a copy of a presentment which the present grand jury in New York is planning to return next week and which deals with subversive activities in the United Nations.

Very truly yours,

J. E. H.
John Edgar Hoover
Director



ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-2-88 BY SP1/lyt

JEH:MPD

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Laughlin _____
Mohr _____
Tele. Rm. _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

315
OCT 20 1952

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

FROM : MR. A. H. BELMONT

SUBJECT: ROY COHN
SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE
ATTORNEY GENERAL

DATE: October 15, 1952

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-6-88 BY SP-1 JET

G. I. R. - 3

Tolson ☒
Ladd ☒
Nichols ☒
Belmont ☒
Clegg ☒
Glavin ☒
Harbo ☒
Rosen ☒
Tracy ☒
Mohr ☒
Tele. Rm. ☒
Nease ☒
Gandy ☒

Reference is made to Mr. Nichols' memorandum of October 14, 1952, to the Director, reflecting the results of the Attorney General's conference of that date.

On page 4 mention is made of the discussion concerning Roy Cohn and information which Cohn furnished to Mr. Murray of the Department relative to the possibility that Morton Sobell was ready to break and whether Cohn could furnish this information to the FBI. Mr. Nichols pointed out that we had developed this information and furnished it to the U. S. Attorney's office, and the Attorney General took cognizance of the fact that Cohn was prone to furnish information confidentially to the Attorney General, suggesting it be given to the Director, but the Attorney General found that he had already been advised of such matters by the Director.

The Director noted that we must be alert to Cohn's propensity to seize upon our production of information and run with it as his own, and instructed that New York be cautioned to be certain we get a memorandum to the Attorney General before giving extraordinary information to Cohn.

On the morning of October 15, I called ASAC Whelan at New York and gave him the background on this matter and definite instructions that in any of our cases where we develop information which would be of interest to the Department, New York be particularly careful to furnish it first to the Bureau so that we might transmit it to the Department in advance. Mr. Whelan advised that New York has for some months realized the propensity of Cohn to furnish information to the Department and as a consequence has been careful to keep the Bureau advised in advance before furnishing information to Cohn. Mr. Whelan said that he will again issue instructions on this matter, to be sure we are not caught short.

RECORDED - 79

OCT 17 1952

AHB:LL

71 OCT 30 1952

OCT 30 1952

676

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. LADD

DATE: October 30, 1952

FROM : A. H. BELMONT *AB*

SUBJECT: SAAG ROY COHN

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-9-88 BY SP2 JFJ

Tolson	
Ladd	
Nichols	
Belmont	
Clegg	
Glavin	
Harbo	
Rosen	
Tracy	
Harbo	
Tele. Rm.	
Nease	
Gandy	

On the morning of October 30, 1952, I spoke to SAC Lee Boardman of New York. I advised him that it is imperative, prior to acceding to any request made by Cohn of our New York Office, that it be cleared with the Criminal Division of the Department. I advised Boardman that we had informed the Department we were going to follow this procedure.

New York was previously advised that any development of importance in a Bureau case being handled by Cohn should be reported to the Bureau in advance of furnishing the information to Cohn in order that we might furnish it to the Department at once. I again pointed this out to Mr. Boardman.

Any request which Mr. Cohn makes of the Bureau here in Washington will likewise be cleared with the Criminal Division prior to acceding to such request.

AHB:tlo

copy to all Section chiefs

NOV 10 11 32 AM '52

RECORDED-33

RECEIVED

EX-102

70 NOV 17 1952

162-97564-6
NOV 8 1952b7c
F.R.
tr

b7c

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. LADD

FROM : A. H. BELMONT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-9-88 BY SP8/tyj/pt

DATE: November 7, 1952

SUBJECT: DISCUSSIONS WITH ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL
CHARLES MURRAY

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Belmont _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Mohr _____
Tele. Rm. _____
Nease _____
Gandy _____

For your information, this morning between 9:30 and 10:15 am Mr. Hennrich and I discussed three matters with Mr. Murray on which we will submit separate memoranda.

(1) We discussed with him the fact that we are clearing with the Department any requests by Roy Cohn from New York and that it is embarrassing to us if the Department delays in rendering a decision as to whether we should furnish information to Cohn. Mr. Murray said we would be furnished immediate decisions in these matters.

(2) By memorandum dated October 31, 1952, the Department requested an investigation into a series of strikes at the Paducah, Kentucky Atomic Energy installation. There was a delay of two months by the Department in answering our memorandum to the Department. We pointed out the futility of investigations when there are delays and also advised Murray that the request from the Department, as worded, would require broad investigation of a labor situation and that we were going to reply asking specifically what investigation was desired.

(3) The Departmental policy in Smith Act cases now is that when an Agent on the stand is asked concerning wire taps, if he is forced by the court to answer, he should merely admit the existence of wire taps, but should not go any further. We have been trying to get the Department to extend this policy to all cases. We took this up with Murray and he said he was inclined to agree with us and would give us an answer within a week.

Follow up & let me know

AHB:tlo

If there are any more delays we will accede to Cohn's requests without submitting them to the Dept.

RECORDED-36

62-97564-7

NOV 14 1952

EX-102

70 NOV 21 1952

b7c

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON

ROY M. COHN
SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE
ATTORNEY GENERAL

November 20, 1952

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Ladd	✓
Mr. Nichols	✓
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. Clegg	✓
Mr. Glavin	✓
Mr. Harbo	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tracy	✓
Mr. Laughlin	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Winterrowd	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Mr. Holloman	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

Personal

Dear Mr. Hoover,

I deeply appreciate the inscribed picture of you. It is being framed and will soon adorn the wall of my office.

I will have it before me as a constant reminder of one whose courage and integrity have placed him in a unique position in the eyes of the world.

With assurances of highest esteem and with deep gratitude for your friendly interest in me, I am

Most sincerely yours,

ROY M. COHN
Roy

ROY M. COHN

G. I. R. - 6

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-9-88 BY SP8/STJ/STJ

John Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of
Investigation
Washington, D.C.

RECORDED - 24

162-97564-8

DEC 2 1952

EX-111

EXPEDITE PROCESSING

70 DEC 12 1952

b7c

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: November 24, 1952

FROM : MR. W. V. CLEVELAND

SUBJECT: LABOR MANAGEMENT RELATIONS ACT - 1947
GRAND JURY HEARING - NEW YORKALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4-7-88 BY SP8 JF/KTolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Mohr
Tele. Rm.
Nease
Gandy

At 12:40 P.M., November 24, 1952, Assistant Supervisor [redacted] of the New York Office telephonically advised that SAAG Rob Cohn is preparing a presentment to be filed by the Grand Jury in connection with the Labor Management Relations Act hearings instructing the National Labor Relations Board to decertify the following Unions: DPOWA (Distributive, Processing, and Office Workers of America), ACA (American Communications Association), UE (United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America), and International Fur and Leather Workers Union.

The instruction in the presentment is being based upon the fact that the [redacted], whose testimony the Grand Jury has heard, [redacted]

Cohn advised the New York Office that he desired to put a statement at the bottom of the presentment praising the Bureau for making available and assembling the evidence which was used in presenting this matter to the Grand Jury, and wanted the New York Office to determine whether or not the Bureau had any specific verbiage they desired included in the presentment.

ACTION:

After checking with Mr. Nichols, ASAC Whelan of the New York Office was telephonically advised that Cohn should be told that he could, of course, do anything he so desired but that the decision would be one for him to make.

WVC: [redacted]

CC: Mr. Nichols

RECORDED - 7
INDEXED - 762-97564-9
62-97564-10
DEC 5 1952

5-

b²

79 DEC 17 1952

November 24, 1952

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON
MR. NICHOLS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-2-88 BY SP4/STJ/STJ

3:50

Today I returned the call of [REDACTED] who stated that the matter he had called about previously had taken care of itself - namely, that he wanted to tell me that General Eisenhower had very strongly indicated that he wanted me retained when Herbert Brownell became the Attorney General. I stated that I had had a very pleasant visit with the General on Friday morning and had dinner with Mr. Brownell and he seemed to be a very fine man. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] stated his other purpose in calling was to ask my advice concerning [REDACTED] and Roy Cohn. He stated that he had originally gotten Senator McCarran to appoint [REDACTED] into his present job as General Counsel of the Subcommittee on Internal Security. [REDACTED] stated that [REDACTED] was not a personal friend of his and he didn't know him at all but he used to watch his work on the Committee when he was [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] had done excellent work and as a result of this he, [REDACTED] asked Senator McCarran to appoint [REDACTED] and despite the fact [REDACTED] is a Republican, he was appointed. [REDACTED] asked what I thought of [REDACTED] as Federal District Attorney in New York. I stated I thought he would not only be a good man as District Attorney but I would imagine he would be an awfully good man in one of the Assistant Attorney Generalships in Washington. [REDACTED] stated he saw many recommendations for prosecutions come down all the time but he never saw many prosecutions, and I told him that that, of course, had been the great problem over the years. [REDACTED] thought New York was a fine spot for prosecution. I stated my only thought was that [REDACTED] would probably be awfully good in the Criminal Division, which was a more important job than District Attorney. [REDACTED] said he thought of speaking to Mr. Brownell about the proper spot for [REDACTED] but he didn't want to do this unless it would have my full endorsement, and my full approval. I stated I thought [REDACTED] was a very capable man; that I had only met him once or twice so I could not claim any personal friendship with him; but I had observed what he had been doing and he had been doing it in a very quiet, unostentatious manner, and I didn't think [REDACTED] could go wrong on backing [REDACTED] up with Mr. Brownell. [REDACTED] stated he wanted to be sure I was in full accord with his suggestion as when he talked with Brownell he would like to tell him he had discussed [REDACTED] with me and also Roy Cohn and that I was in complete harmony with his ideas. I stated I felt very strongly about [REDACTED] and as for Roy Cohn, while I had great admiration for his enthusiasm and aggressiveness I thought

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NOT RECORDED

146 DEC 9 1952

6 DEC 10 1952

b7c
b7d

he needed to be less spectacular. [redacted] stated that Roy Cohn was just a boy, and because he is an enthusiastic kid, he is all too prone at this point to want to feed information to some of his newspaper friends. [redacted] stated he had told Cohn he ought to keep out of the Stock Club. I said I had always taken the position, as had the Attorney General, that Cohn did have lots of enthusiasm and found ways of doing things, although we fully recognized that he was too loquacious at times, so much so that about two weeks ago while I was talking with George Sokolsky, a friend of Cohn's, I briefed Sokolsky on Cohn's proclivity to talk too much and suggested that Sokolsky talk to Cohn for his own good, and that I thought he was trying to get to the top of the ladder too fast without getting any maturity. I stated I would like to see someone a little older and more mature just caution Cohn to kind of watch his step and not be so flamboyant because I felt he had a great future and could go far. [redacted] stated he would take that job upon himself and asked that if sometime when I saw Cohn around Washington I would take him aside and talk to him and tell him that [redacted] asked me to. I told him I would do this.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

JEH:Mpd

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: November 28, 1952

FROM : L. B. Nichols

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

SUBJECT: ROY COHN

SPECIAL ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL

DATE 5-7-88 BY SP-8 JPL

ASAC Whelan of the New York Office at 12:30 p.m. today called and in my absence talked with [redacted] Whelan said Roy Cohn, Special Assistant Attorney General, has informed him that attorneys for the Rosenbergs are out to get Cohn. Cohn assumes that his office and home telephones are tapped and that his office contains hidden microphones. He asked for an FBI check.

Cohn told Whelan he has talked to Victor Riesel at some length about his suspicions. Cohn states that Senator Wiley's Office (R-Wisconsin) informed him along the same lines and suggested his (Cohn's) office may contain hidden microphones. According to Cohn, both the telephone taps and microphones have been placed on him by persons working in behalf of the Rosenbergs.

Cohn made the specific request of Whelan that the FBI make a thorough study of his home phones, office phones, and search for hidden microphones in his office. Whelan told him he would check to see what could be done.

As you recall, by memorandum dated November 24, 1952, I advised you concerning a telephone call I received from [redacted] who said [redacted] had stated Cohn is talking considerably and his ill-advised remarks could conceivably jeopardize the case.

RECOMMENDATION:

That this matter be referred to the Department and a decision obtained as to whether Cohn's request should be acted upon by the Bureau.

cc - Mr. Ladd
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Harbo

RECORDED - 83

INDEXED - 83

DEC 4 1952

I suggest Ladd
take [redacted] up
with Mr. Murray

79 of Cohn
follows [redacted]
again 2/2
convinced
general [redacted]

ASAC Whelan
advised 3:50 PM
11-1-52

DEC 10 1952

11/28

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

FROM : MR. C. E. HENNEIGHAN

SUBJECT: ROY COHN
SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE
ATTORNEY GENERAL

DATE: December 17, 1952

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-9-88 BY SP-10/10/88

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Nichols _____
Tracy _____
Harbo _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Tele. Room _____
Nease _____
Gandy _____

[REDACTED] of the Department advised me today that Roy Cohn is leaving the Department as of January 1, 1953. [REDACTED] states that Cohn has told the Attorney General he is leaving to go with the McCarthy Committee and has told Bill Foley he is leaving to go with the Judiciary Committee, which will be known as the Ferguson Committee. [REDACTED] said he did not know what Cohn was going to do. He said that when Cohn advised the Attorney General of his leaving, the Attorney General commented that Cohn was a man of action and that maybe he just wasn't cut out to work in the Department.

ACTION:

For your information.

ll
CEH:LL

cc-Mr. Nichols

RECORDED - 75

162-975-64

EX-16

JAN 5 1953

b2

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

FROM : MR. C. E. HENRICH

SUBJECT: ROY COHN
SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO
THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

DATE: December 18, 1952

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Mohr _____
Tele. Rm. _____
Nease _____
Gandy _____

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-9-88 BY SP-15/for

b7c

While talking with ASAC Whelan of the New York Office on December 18, he told me [REDACTED] has advised that Roy Cohn will become Chief Counsel for McCarthy's Committee in the Senate.

As of possible interest, it has come to my attention that [REDACTED] has recently indicated the McCarthy Committee will have certain security aspects to its activities. It was not indicated how extensive or just what these activities would be.

ACTION:

For your information.

CEH:LL

RECORDED - 18

INDEXED - 18

26 JAN 9 1953

G.I.R.

62-97564-E 82

RECEIVED-TVD

3727

13

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson *Vm*

DATE: January 5, 1953

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-9-88 BY SP-10/10/88

This was brought to my attention

When Roy Cohn was in to see me Saturday, he mentioned that he was somewhat hurt over not being invited to the New York Christmas Party. I checked with SAC Boardman who stated that a formal invitation had not been sent to Cohn inasmuch as Cohn always came with one of the Agents. He, Boardman, specifically inquired of ASAC Whelan whether an invitation should be sent and Whelan stated it would be unnecessary.

The Director wanted to know about the New York Office Christmas Party. This party was held at the Statler Hotel in the main ballroom on December 23, 1952. Mr. Boardman furnished the following information this morning.

Employees of the New York Office, their wives and/or husbands, and a number of prominent individuals were invited to the party. Letters of invitation were sent to Judges Noonan, Murphy, McGhoey and Kaufman, all U. S. District Judges in the Southern District of New York, and Irving Saypol of the New York Supreme Court. The foregoing are all former Assistants or USA's particularly close to the New York Office. Former Special Agents [redacted] and [redacted] were invited to attend the party.

Members of the Intelligence Conference were invited to attend as follows: [redacted] of OSI, [redacted] of CIC, [redacted] of G-2, [redacted] of ONI, [redacted] of ONI.

Letters of invitation were also sent to Myles J. Lane, U. S. Attorney, Southern District of New York; Frank Parker, U. S. Attorney, Eastern District of New York; and John C. Hill, Executive Director of the Security Bureau (water front matters).

Boardman stated that, when the matter of invitations to the Christmas party came up, he specifically mentioned the name of Roy Cohn since he had only just met him. Boardman was informed that the practice in the New York Office was to extend formal invitations only to the U. S. Attorneys. The U. S. Attorneys are traditionally invited to attend the Christmas party by written invitation. This by no means excludes Assistants from attending the party, but Assistants are never invited by letter. They are invited by an Agent on [redacted]

LBN:arm

RECORDED-37 JAN 21 1953

670

Memo to Mr. Tolson from L. B. Nichols

January 5, 1953

Agents with whom they might be working. The U. S. Attorney in turn does not invite Special Agents or ASAC's. He issues his letter only to the Special Agent in Charge when he invites him to a Christmas party in the U. S. Attorney's office, but Agents invited orally to attend feel perfectly free to do so. The practice is well understood in New York and frequently Assistants do attend the parties. It is always considered that there is no need to invite Assistants by writing because they will be invited orally to attend and frequently will do so.

Don't you mean 1951. H
With specific reference to the invitation extended to Roy Cohn, SA [redacted] specifically invited Cohn to attend the Christmas party of December 23, 1952. Cohn and [redacted] are working together every day in connection with security matters involving the UN. The friendship between [redacted] and Cohn is of considerable duration, and [redacted] feels he knows Cohn very well. [redacted] invited Cohn to attend the Christmas party last year (i.e. December, 1951) under precisely the same circumstances that he invited him to attend this year, and Cohn did accept the invitation and attend the party with [redacted]. This year [redacted] reminded Cohn to attend the party, told him he would be expected to attend, specifically asked him to attend with him [redacted] on the day of the party and Cohn was noncommittal.

After the Christmas party ASAC Whelan of the New York Office, who had learned that Cohn was possibly missed, was talking to Cohn on another matter. Whelan mentioned to Cohn that he had been missed at the Christmas party. Cohn indicated to Whelan that the matter was of no importance and he had forgotten all about it, implying to Whelan that he had, as a matter of fact, been piqued at not being invited but that he no longer attached any importance to it.

Agent [redacted] who considers himself to be a very good friend of Cohn, advised Boardman he was astonished when Cohn took the matter of the party up with me. Heretofore [redacted] advised Cohn had always been courteously treated on a "one-of-the-boys basis," and he can only infer from Cohn's concern over not being invited by letter to attend the party that Cohn considers himself in the same category with the Federal District Judges and Irving Saypol.

ASAC Whelan advised [redacted] that [redacted] had passed on to him two observations on Roy Cohn for neither of which would she reveal the source. The first rumor, easily verified, is to the effect
[redacted]

Memo to Mr. Tolson from L. B. Nichols

January 5, 1953

*What does this statement mean?
never heard of any such indictments.*
his private practice and has done so for the past couple of years.
He also advises this is regarded as a substantial sum of money, and
USA's have been indicted for making less in private practice. He
inquired if any steps were desired in New York toward checking this
out, and Crosby told him not to do any checking until he heard fur-
ther.

While talking to Cohn on other matters today, I advised him that I had checked on the New York Christmas party and found that the New York Office had expected him to attend as he had always done; that they did not send him a formal invitation as they considered him as one of the boys and that one of the agents had contacted him. He stated that this was true. He was very apologetic and I think sorry he ever mentioned the matter.

Cohn is not an
Asst U.S. Atty but
is a Special Asst to the
A.G. working out of Wash.
all of this could have been
avoided by the use of just a
little judgment.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson ✓

DATE: January 8, 1953

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-2-88 BY SP-1 JAC

Tolson	✓
Ladd	✓
Nichols	✓
Boardman	✓
Belmont	✓
Mohr	✓
Parsons	✓
Quinn	✓
Nease	✓
Tele. Rm.	✓
Holloman	✓
Gandy	✓

The Director made several notations on my memorandum of January 5, concerning Roy Cohn's complaint about not being invited to the Christmas party of the New York Office.

The portions of the Director's notations applicable to the New York Office have been passed on to Mr. Boardman in New York.

The Director inquired: "Don't you mean 1951?" in connection with the invitation extended to Cohn verbally by Special Agent [REDACTED]. Actually, 1952 was the year intended. [REDACTED] orally invited Cohn to attend the party both years and Cohn did so in 1951.

On page 3 of the memorandum the Director noted: "What does this statement mean? I never heard of any such indictments." This notation was made in connection with the observation that \$50,000 per year is regarded as a substantial sum of money and U. S. Attorneys have been indicted for making less in private practice.

[REDACTED] in my office, who talked to Whelan, is responsible for this loose statement, which resulted from an interpolation of what ASAC Whelan stated. The objectionable remark was part of the rumor passed on to Whelan by [REDACTED] and was not a comment or evaluation of the rumor by Whelan. I have brought the effects of this interpolation to [REDACTED] attention.

RECORDED-37

EX - 107

62-97564-14

JAN 13 1953

PERS.

FEB 5

294
107

b7c

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: January 9, 1953

FROM : D. M. Ladd

SUBJECT: ROY MARCUS COHN;

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-6-88 BY SP2

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Laughlin _____
Mohr _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Rm. _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

PURPOSE:

By letter dated January 5, 1953, Francis D. Flanagan (former Special Agent of the FBI), Chief Counsel for the Committee on Government Operations, United States Senate, requested you to furnish him with any information in the Bureau's files on Roy M. Cohn and [REDACTED]

DETAILS:

No investigation has been conducted by the Bureau concerning [REDACTED]

ROY MARCUS COHN

Background:

Roy Marcus Cohn was born February 20, 1927, in New York City. His father, Albert Cohn, is an Associate Judge of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, First Department, New York City. His mother is Dora Marcus. Both of Cohn's parents were born in New York City. Cohn attended Fieldstone School of Ethical Culture in the Bronx, New York, from October 2, 1933, to June, 1938. He was regarded as a remarkably

Attachment

627750-15

Memorandum to the Director from D. M. Ladd
RE: ROY MARCUS COHN; [REDACTED]

b7c

intelligent student of very good conduct. From September, 1938, to June, 1944, he attended the Horace Mann School for Boys, New York City, graduating from high school as a superior student. In September, 1944, Cohn entered Columbia University under the accelerated course program. In June, 1946, he received an A.B. degree and in October, 1947, he received an LL.B. degree.

Employment:

Cohn was employed from September 22, 1947, until November 25, 1947, by Demov, Callahan and Morris, attorneys, New York City. He was employed as a clerk working on briefs and doing general office work inasmuch as he was under 21 years of age and not permitted to take the New York Bar Examination. On November 25, 1947, he resigned this position and began employment with the United States Attorney's office at New York City. Upon reaching the age of 21 and taking and passing the New York Bar Examination, Cohn received an appointment as a Confidential Assistant to the United States Attorney in New York City. On September 5, 1952, Cohn was sworn in as a Special Assistant to the Attorney General of the United States. This latter position placed him in the Department's expansion program concerning the handling of the Internal Security Section of the Criminal Division of the Department. On January 1, 1953, Cohn resigned this position for the purpose of becoming affiliated with the United States Senate Committee on Government Operations. According to newspaper reports, this Committee will be headed by either Senator Joseph R. McCarthy or Senator William E. Jenner.

Bureau Investigations:

Departmental Applicant Investigation:

The Department requested the Bureau, in 1947, to conduct an applicant-type investigation on Cohn for the position of clerk-typist, Office of the United States Attorney, New York City. The investigation failed to disclose any derogatory information on Cohn or members of his family.

Loyalty Investigation:

On May 1, 1950, Peyton Ford, then Assistant to the Attorney General, advised by letter that the Attorney General had received an anonymous letter signed "A Friend (Manhattan College)." This letter was dated April 26, 1950, and read as follows: "An important bit of information on absolutely reliable authority. McCarthy (United States Senator) in possession of data involving Roy Cohn, recently appointed Assistant U.S. Attorney, New York (Southern District). Cohn active supporter of Congressman Marcantonio and supposed to be affiliated with

Memorandum to the Director from D. M. Ladd
RE: ROY MARCUS COHN; [REDACTED]

b7c

several Commie outfits. This is certainly worth checking." Based upon the above-quoted anonymous letter, a complete loyalty investigation was conducted on Cohn. The investigation failed to substantiate the allegations set out in the anonymous communication. During the course of the investigation, United States Senator Joseph R. McCarthy was contacted and he had no knowledge of being in possession of any information regarding Roy Cohn. A check of Senator McCarthy's files was also made but no record on Cohn was located. Also, during the course of this investigation, Cohn contacted a Special Agent of the New York Office of this Bureau and stated that he was aware of the anonymous letter and was anxious to have the investigation conducted in order that he might be cleared in the event Senator McCarthy used the information contained in the anonymous letter. This investigation likewise reflected that Cohn's father was extremely influential in the Democratic Party in New York City and that Cohn, through his father as well as through his own personal contacts, was considered to have strong backing by the Democratic leaders in New York City. The results of the loyalty investigation were furnished to the Loyalty Review Board and under date of February 19, 1951, this Board advised the Bureau that Cohn was "eligible on loyalty."

Services as Assistant United States Attorney, Southern District, New York:

b7c
Cohn participated in the prosecution of a number of Bureau cases including the case against William Walter Remington and the case of the Julius Rosenberg espionage group. On February 10, 1951, you sent Cohn a letter of congratulations on the results of the Remington trial. In connection with the Julius Rosenberg trial, the Bureau was confidentially advised by [REDACTED] that he was very much concerned as to the competence of the United States Attorney's office to properly present the Rosenberg case from the point of view of protecting the interest of classified atomic energy material. One of his reasons for this concern was the lack of maturity of Cohn.

b7c
While acting as an Assistant United States Attorney, Cohn spent a week's vacation in Florida with [REDACTED] and then [REDACTED] of New York City.

Memorandum to the Director from D. M. Ladd
RE: ROY MARCUS COHN; [REDACTED] b7c

Disclosure of Information to the Press:

1
bc
With reference to the Kefauver Committee hearings in New York, Walter Winchell, in his column in the "New York Daily Mirror" of March 30, 1951, made a statement to the effect that "Frank Costello's tips to courtroom employees amount to \$600. [REDACTED] advised that it was his firm belief that Winchell received this tip from Roy Cohn or [REDACTED]

Bureau files also reflect allegations that Cohn periodically "talked too much" and was "obviously very much impressed with what he, Cohn, had to say."

Miscellaneous:

On June 18, 1952, Cohn was awarded a plaque by the American Jewish League Against Communism. The inscription read as follows: "Presented to Roy M. Cohn by the American Jewish League Against Communism, for outstanding accomplishment in the cause of Americanism and for noteworthy devotion to the principles of Judaism, New York, June 18, 1952."

On June 26, 1952, the United States Representative, Sidney A. Fine (of New York), on the House floor praised Cohn's acceptance speech for the plaque. The speech reflected praise to various individuals and especially to you and the FBI. Cohn said "The greatest tribute of all should go to that unique organization (FBI) which has, on the one hand preserved all the American traditions of freedom and fair play and, on the other hand, has been easily the most powerful weapon against every ideology that has attacked this country in modern times...."

Cohn was congratulated by you concerning the above-mentioned award. On July 2, 1952, he sent you a letter of gratitude for your letter of congratulations.

67c
On July 15, 1952, the Legal Attache in Paris advised that Cohn had contacted him on behalf of [REDACTED] who was touring Europe. The usual courtesies were extended [REDACTED] Cohn and their party.

Memorandum to the Director from D. M. Ladd
RE: ROY MARCUS COHN; [REDACTED]

b7c

b7c
By letter dated July 23, 1952, the Legal Attache in Madrid advised that he had received a call from Cohn who stated that he was attending the International Bar Association and was traveling with [REDACTED], and [REDACTED] Cohn attempted to secure information from our Legal Attache concerning a Hatch Act subject but was politely advised that the answers to all points raised by him would be found in the Bureau's files in Washington. The Legal Attache had no previous knowledge of Cohn and, therefore, had to be circumspect in his answers to Cohn.

b7c
On August 29, 1952, Supervisor [REDACTED] of the New York Office advised that Cohn had stated (in connection with his impending appointment as Special Assistant to the Attorney General) that he would not handle all internal security matters in Washington but only the more or less important cases in the security field. He stated that the Attorney General had advised that all important cases were to go to him.

On September 3, 1952, Cohn personally appeared in the Office of Assistant Director A. H. Belmont and discussed with him mutual problems concerning the Bureau and the Department.

b7c
On September 4, 1952, [REDACTED] of the Department, advised the Bureau on a strictly confidential basis that Roy Cohn was to be sworn in as a Special Assistant to the Attorney General and that he understood Cohn would handle special cases for the Attorney General. [REDACTED] indicated that Cohn was primarily interested in "getting" Owen Lattimore. [REDACTED] indicated that he did not believe the case was sufficiently strong for presentation before a Grand Jury. [REDACTED] subsequently advised on September 5, 1952, that he did not believe that Cohn was thoroughly acquainted with all of the necessary details in the Lattimore case, yet he claimed Cohn continued to talk with him [REDACTED] about a number of counts which could be inserted into an indictment against Lattimore. [REDACTED] admitted that Cohn had a tremendous amount of ability and described him as being "brilliant" but obviously out to make a name for himself.

On September 29, 1952, SAC Boardman of the New York Office advised Assistant to the Director Nichols that the press apparently had received information concerning indictments in

Memorandum to The Director from D. M. Ladd
RE: ROY MARCUS COHN; [REDACTED] b7c

the Earl Browder case. Mr. Nichols pointed out that the New York Office had been told by a representative of the press that Roy Cohn had furnished information two weeks previously about indictments that were to be forthcoming on the Browders.

On October 8, 1952, Cohn dropped into your Office at which time he expressed his appreciation for the excellent cooperation and assistance which had been extended to him by the FBI.

On October 30, 1952, Assistant Director Belmont advised SAC Boardman of New York that it was imperative prior to acceding to any request made by Cohn of our New York Office that it be cleared with the Criminal Division of the Department.

b7c
On November 24, 1952, you spoke with [REDACTED], concerning, among other things, Roy Cohn. [REDACTED] told you that he had told Cohn to keep out of the Stork Club. [REDACTED] also asked you to take Cohn aside and talk to him with the hopes of straightening him out.

On November 28, 1952, ASAC Whelan of the New York Office called the Bureau to advise that Roy Cohn had informed him that the attorneys for the Rosenbergs were out to get him (Cohn). Cohn assumed that his office and home telephones were tapped and that his office contained hidden microphones. Cohn requested the New York Office to make a check into this matter. Cohn stated that Senator Wiley's Office (Republican, Wisconsin) informed him along the same lines and suggested that Cohn's office might contain hidden microphones. Concerning this request, you commented that "If Cohn follows up again NY can make a general check. H."

b7c
On December 18, 1952, ASAC Whelan (New York Office) advised the Bureau that [REDACTED] had informed him that Cohn would become Chief Counsel for the McCarthy Committee in the Senate.

According to the letter dated January 5, 1953, from Flanagan, as indicated under "Purpose," he, Flanagan, was listed as Chief Counsel. There is no indication in Flanagan's letter

Memorandum to The Director from D. M. Ladd
RE: ROY MARCUS COHN; [REDACTED]

62C
as to what position Roy Cohn will occupy other than being a member of the staff of the Committee on Government Operations. Attached to this memorandum is a letter to Mr. Flanagan* in which he has been advised that there is no derogatory information in the files of this Bureau on either Roy M. Cohn or [REDACTED]

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached letter to Mr. Flanagan* be approved and forwarded to him.

* Letter addressed to Senator Joseph R. McCarthy instead of Francis D. Flanagan. ✓ P.V. E

S ✓ [Signature] [Signature] [Signature]

February 5, 1953

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/14/84 BY SP7 MAC/ky
1-7-85 SP7 MAC/ky

MEMORANDUM TO MR. TOLSON

I had a long talk with Roy Cohn tonight. I told Roy for his strictly personal and confidential information that following his call to me ~~day~~ before yesterday indicating ~~_____~~ had arranged for liaison with Mr. Rogers between the Bureau and the Senate Investigating Committee, I had talked to Rogers and Rogers had stated ~~_____~~ asked for two files in the Department and that Rogers specifically stated that no commitments had been made for liaison with the Committee.

I told Cohn further that I had brought up the matter of a pending request relating to the Voice of America and Rogers stated this would be in the public interest and we should go ahead and make name checks. I told Cohn we were doing this but I did not know just when it would be finished. He hopes to start hearings on February 13.

I then pointed out to Cohn that, as I had previously made the point to him, when the Committee wants to make requests to the Bureau for any name checks these requests should come from Senator McCarthy, the chairman. I told Cohn that he should try to tactfully point this out to the chairman and I explained to him, off the record, what our problem was with reference to ~~_____~~ and that it appeared that they had a double-headed situation and we just had to have this channelized. Cohn stated that he thought he could handle this and would do it; however, McCarthy is the type of person who gets adamant when pressure is brought on him; that he takes the position that everybody is against ~~_____~~ and ~~_____~~ is a pretty good guy. Cohn definitely feels that the reason for this is as we have previously discussed.

MAR 6 1953

INDEXED - 20
RECORDED - 20

FEB 19 1953

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: January 9, 1953

FROM : D. M. Ladd

SUBJECT: ROY MARCUS COHN;
[REDACTED]
Roy M COHNALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-5-88 BY [REDACTED]Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Laughlin _____
Mohr _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Rm. _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

SYNOPSIS:

Cohn born 2-20-27, New York City. Received A.B. and LL.B. degrees Columbia University, 1946 and 1947 respectively. Regarded as brilliant student. Employed from 9-22-47 until 11-25-47 by legal firm of Demov, Callahan and Morris, New York City. On 11-25-47 accepted position with U.S. Attorney's office, New York City. On 5-1-50 Assistant Attorney General Peyton Ford furnished Bureau anonymous letter sent to Attorney General dated 4-26-50, indicating Senator McCarthy had data involving Roy Cohn as an active supporter of Congressman Marcantonio and to be affiliated with several "Commie" outfits. The investigation failed to substantiate these allegations and McCarthy unaware of the matter. Cohn has been friendly toward Bureau, has indicated great admiration for the Director, but has been accused of "talking too much" and to have periodically "fed" information to Walter Winchell and other newspaper contacts. Has made trip to Europe allegedly on Departmental business [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] and then [REDACTED] New York City. On 6-18-52 awarded plaque by American Jewish League Against Communism for outstanding accomplishments in the cause of Americanism and for noteworthy devotion to principles of Judaism. On 9-5-52, Cohn sworn in as Special Assistant to Attorney General. Immediately prior and subsequent to this appointment, Cohn conferred on various occasions with Bureau officials and personally visited Director on 10-8-52. All conferences indicated his desire to cooperate with Bureau. Cohn resigned Department 1-1-53 for purpose of becoming affiliated with U.S. Senate Committee on Government Operations. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Francis D. Flanagan,* former Special Agent, requested file review of Cohn and [REDACTED] Letter to Flanagan attached. Recommendation: that attached letter to Flanagan be approved and sent.

62-97564

cc: 77-37227

cc: 121-22901

RECORDED-77

INDEXED-77

162-97564-15

JAN 12 1953

* Letter addressed to Senator Joseph R. McCarthy instead of Francis D. Flanagan.

SECRET

Office Memorandum

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

SEE REVERSE
SIDE FOR

ACTION

TO :

MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: January 26, 1953

FROM :

V. P. KEB

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

SUBJECT:

ROY COHN
INFORMATION CONCERNINGClassified by SP8A-jab
Declassify on: OADR

Tolson	
Ladd	
Nichols	
Belmont	
Clegg	
Glavin	
Harbo	
Rosen	
Tracy	
Mohr	
Tele. Rm.	
Nease	
Gandy	

ACTION:

None. For your information.

cc - Mr. Nichols

RECORDED - 75

SECRET

JAN 28 1953

70 FEB 5 1953

13

b7c

118
141

V
p
Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Tele. Rm.
Holloman
Gandy

February 10, 1953

Mr. Tolson:

Roy Cohn was in the Waldorf questioning witnesses for his VOA hearing which starts on Friday. He called the New York office to inquire if he could borrow a stenographer this afternoon and tonight.

b7c
[Redacted]

I told Whelan he should courteously tell Cohn that they are running far behind in the New York office and simply do not have anyone available.

Respectfully,

[Signature]
L. B. Nichols

LBN:arm

[Handwritten signature]
Right

Y

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-2-88 BY SP-8 JFB

RECORDED-84 162-47564-17

EX-102

FEB 16 1953

[Redacted]

b7c

79 FEB 27 1953

Memorandum to Mr. Tolson

February 5, 1953

b7c
Cohn stated that he, of course, could up and resign but that that would be exactly what [redacted] wanted. I told him that he could not resign, that he had to stick this out. He further stated that the General Accounting Office is now against [redacted] and has told McCarthy they would have nothing to do with [redacted] as they had taken several cases to him and [redacted] would not touch them.

b7c
Cohn, however, stated that he is firmly convinced that [redacted] is not too smart and sooner or later will stub his toe. He stated that [redacted] is going out of his way to try to curry favor with McCarthy and has sold McCarthy and McClellan on going to Texas next week to interview [redacted] and others in connection with an alleged bribery of [redacted] and has told McCarthy that this is the one case that would blast the Administration out of the water. Cohn knows that McCarthy wants to go tiger hunting down in New Mexico and he thinks possibly this is the excuse McCarthy is using to go down there.

I told Cohn briefly a little bit about the background of this case. He stated that [redacted] is very enthusiastic and has indicated that he is confident of being able to develop something.

As another illustration of [redacted] attitude, Cohn pointed out that for years [redacted] has been close to Drew Pearson but is now representing to McCarthy that he can get Pearson; that he has the details on the Pearson-Murphy relationship on the Munitions Board. McCarthy asked Cohn what he thought and he told McCarthy to stay out of it; that there was probably a joker some place.

Memorandum to Mr. Tolson

February 5, 1953

I told Cohn to stick to his knitting and stick to the job. He stated that definitely he feels it necessary to do so.

Cohn is very much agitated over the [redacted] incident and apparently he has been given the same information which we had regarding [redacted] visit with Sourwine. I told him briefly what our situation was.

note how stupidity of our supervisor has permitted [redacted] to spread his story over Wash. #.
Cohn stated that he knows the Bureau had never closed the Lattimore case and that if this ever becomes an issue he wanted us to keep in the back of our minds that on his first day in Washington he talked to Mr. Belmont and Mr. Belmont told him that we would cooperate in any possible way with the Department on the Lattimore case; that Mr. Belmont outlined some of the things we had been doing, which was proof positive that [redacted] had not needed the Bureau into reopening the case. Cohn stated that he is keeping very silent on the point which [redacted] is making about his improperly making available to Sourwine a copy of the [redacted] memorandum.

[Large redacted block]

Cohn further stated if this issue is ever made he will raise the collateral issue of the classification of the [redacted] memorandum and inquire as to what in the [redacted] memorandum was confidential and was worthy of being classified under the Executive Order, as the memorandum consisted primarily of an analysis of Lattimore's testimony before the Tydings Committee.

I told Cohn in a rather sketchy manner exactly what our position was in the [redacted] situation and that the Bureau's record was certainly clear; that [redacted] had been profuse in his apologies in ever bringing the matter up. Cohn stated that in his opinion

Memorandum to Mr. Tolson

February 5, 1953

is, of course, anti-Communist but is opportunistic and merely miscalculated in trying to do what he thought McCarran wanted done and what the Administration wanted done; that tactics, once McCarran made his statement, were certainly uncalled for in getting [redacted] mixed up in the situation, although Cohn stated that McCarran made a mistake to ever make the charge in the manner in which he did; however, he is not the least bit concerned about a trap which he states [redacted] is trying to spring on him because he feels it will backfire.

L. B. Nichols

But [redacted] was
smart enough to outplay
our Intelligence Div.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

SECRET

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT *ABZ*

DATE: May 4, 1953

FROM : V. P. KEN *V.P.K.*

5-9-88

Classified by *SP15/ab*

Declassify on: OADR

SUBJECT: ROY COHN
INFORMATION CONCERNING

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

Tolson ☒
Ladd ☒
Belmont ☒
Clegg ☒
Glavin ☒
Harbo ☒
Rosen ☒
Tracy ☒
Tele. Room ☒
Holloman ☒
Miss Gandy ☒

ACTION:

None. For your information.

FOI/PA # 224,508

APPEAL #

CIVIL ACT. #

E.O. # 12958

DATE 5-8-88

INITIALS *SP15/ab*

RECORDED - 1

162-97564-17

MAY 8 1953

MAY 15 1953

SECRET

b7c

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nichols

DATE: May 4, 1953

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: ROY COHN
"MEET THE PRESS" PROGRAM
6:00 P.M. SUNDAY, MAY 3, 1953ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-2-88 BY SP2/gjg

Tolson	✓
Ladd	✓
Clegg	
Glavin	
Nichols	
Belmont	
Mohr	
Tele. Room	
Holloman	
Gandy	

You will recall that of late there has been considerable publicity in the newspapers concerning Roy Cohn and Gerard D. Shine, investigators for Senator McCarthy's committee who recently returned from an investigative trip to Europe.

Special Agent [REDACTED] of the Crime Records Section advised me this morning that although he did not hear the "Meet the Press" program at 6:00 p.m. last night, he was told by an Agent of the Washington Field Office that Roy Cohn had appeared on the program. During the course of the program Cohn was questioned about his background and whether or not he had the experience and qualifications to do the investigation he had done along with Shine in Europe. In answer to this query, Cohn said that he had been a United States Attorney in New York for five years and during that period had worked closely with the FBI, which he said he would like to state was in his opinion the finest law enforcement agency in the United States and as a matter of fact in the world. He concluded stating that he hoped that a little of their (FBI) ability had rubbed off on him.

I have heard from others who said he did a good job. See no need however to write him.

RECORDED-107

INDEXED-107

MAY 6 1953

62-97544-20

3 MAY 21 1953
GH

62
67c

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: June 5, 1953

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT: "JUNIOR PRESS CONFERENCE"
 AMERICAN BROADCASTING COMPANY - TV NETWORK
 ROY COHN
 SENATE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE

Tolson
 Ladd
 Nichols
 Belmont
 Clegg
 Glavin
 Harbo
 Rosen
 Tracy
 Gearty
 Mohr
 Winterrowd
 Tele. Room
 Holloman
 Sizoo
 Miss Gandy

At 4:20 p.m., today SAC Abbaticchio of Philadelphia called in my office. he said the complaint man on duty in the Philadelphia Office had during his absence received a telephone call this afternoon from one who identified himself

explained that Roy Cohn of the Senate Investigating Committee would appear as guest on this program scheduled for telecasting "some time next week." asked whether the Philadelphia Office could supply him with the number of Communists in the United States today and information as to how this figure compares with the number of Communists other years.

ACTION TAKEN:

told Abbaticchio to personally call informing him that in the interest of accuracy it was suggested he might desire to contact Bureau headquarters at Washington or Office of Public Information at the Department. Abbaticchio said he would do this at once.

RECOMMENDATION:

That upon receipt of any contact from ABC people we simply inform them the estimated Communist Party membership today is 25,000 as compared with an estimated membership of 100,000 in 1946. These figures are, of course, the same as those prepared for the Attorney General recently and incorporated in data supplied to him for use during his television program with the President this week.

cc - Mr. Ladd
 cc - Mr. Belmont

no contact as of
 June 6/8/53

1131L

gfm

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

5 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☒ Deleted under exemption(s) b1, b7(c) (d) with no segregable material available for release to you.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

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☐ For your information: _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

62-97564- Not recorded dated 2/24/54

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: February 25, 1954

FROM : L. B. Nichols

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SUBJECT:

Classified by SP10SK/DMS

Declassify on: OADR 231, 790
5-9-88 SP844/bel

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Gearty
Mohr
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Sims
Miss Gandy

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

cc - Mr. Ladd
cc - Mr. Belmont

NOT RECORDED
136 MAR 4 1954

MAR 8 1954

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Memorandum for Mr. Tolson from L. B. Nichols

[REDACTED] (c)

He asked just what could [REDACTED] have done under the circumstances. I told him that [REDACTED] could have, of course, slipped out and called the Bureau about it. He stated that this, of course, had never occurred to him because he thought that we had some trust in him, Cohn. I told him that that was not the point; that I was talking in terms of the principal and that he might not always be the Staff Director. I told him that we were getting sick and tired of former Agents going out and taking jobs wherein they are hired solely because of the fact they might have some knowledge and then capitalizing on that knowledge; that this applied not only to his Committee, but to others. ^{COHN STATED} That if I wanted him to, he would issue instructions for all the former Agents never to tell him anything but to report to the Bureau. I told him I, of course, was not issuing any instructions whatsoever and the only point that I was making was that former Agents should not divulge confidential information which came to their attention while in the Bureau's service.

[REDACTED] (c)

Cohn stated he didn't think he was a stupid man, but he just could not understand the position I was taking. I told him that I could not help it. He then asked if I could cite an instance wherein they had crossed any wires on anything currently handled by the Bureau. I told him that I was not going to get into any lengthy discussion. He stated that if at any time anybody on his staff does this, they will be dealt with summarily and all we have to do is to tell him what to do and how he can meet with our approval and he will do his utmost to do it.

CONFIDENTIAL

Memorandum for Mr. Tolson from L. B. Nichols

I confess that I may be somewhat stupid myself, but on the face of the facts I cannot see where ~~actions~~ actions were contrary to the Bureau's interest and I personally don't think that we are on too sound of ground to complain.

The main difficulty is that Cohn, if he hires enough ex-agents, will get access to our complete security set up, as well as knowledge of individual cases and informants

2/26

That is exactly the point & that is the reason I originally opposed Cohn's appointment both to Mr. Cather & Cohn. Ex-agents trying to make good on the Committee job are not going to drop an iron curtain on their past knowledge of Bureau cases, informants, etc.

CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. Tolson:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-9-88 BY SP4/STJ

February 25, 1954

In conversation with Roy Cohn, I advised him that Secretary Stevens had communicated with us and stated that [redacted] categorically denies making the statement which had been attributed to him, namely that FBI reports were heresay and that the Army doesn't act on them alone, and that [redacted] is prepared to testify to this under oath. Cohn stated that [redacted] was a damn liar; that he made the statement. I asked Roy if [redacted] was at his office. Roy stated that [redacted] was at his home when he was talking to him, Cohn, over the telephone.

The possibility of [redacted] having a transcript was remote. Cohn stated that immediately after terminating the telephone conversation Cohn told several individuals in the room what [redacted] had said. Roy stated that he wanted to check before he told me on the record who was in the room, but that at the moment his best recollection of those in the room were Senator McCarthy, [redacted], [redacted], and [redacted]. Cohn stated that he had asked [redacted] to talk to the staff members who were in the room to get their recollection; that he was going to work immediately to figure out how best to present this in a manner in which a real issue can be made out of it because he is not going to let [redacted] get by. He stated that the only thing he wants to be cautious of is that he is not tagged as an informant. I told him that frankly this thought never occurred to me, and that it seemed like there would be a way to handle this to avoid what he fears. He stated that he would call me back within a couple hours.

It seems to me that there are several ways that this might be handled. We might have Agents interview the individuals who were in the room to see exactly what they say Roy said after he hung up the telephone; that we might take a signed statement from Cohn. Another way would be to have Senator McCarthy write us a letter setting out all the facts or Cohn might write the letter. Cohn himself mentioned that he would want to think of the possibility of calling [redacted] on the phone referring to this conversation and remind [redacted] as to exactly what he did say. If he did, he would certainly do it with witnesses.

Cohn stated he would call me back in a couple hours and we would then decide on a course of action. In the meantime, the foregoing is being informally submitted. I would appreciate any advice as to how best to handle this situation.

Respectfully,

L. B. Nichols

LBN:ps

*I think we should
take no further action in confidence
Best Copy Available*

Office Memo *adm* • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENTTO : MR. A. H. BELMONT *AMP*

DATE: February 25, 1954

FROM : MR. V. P. KEAY

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-9-88 BY *slg/jed*

SUBJECT: [REDACTED]

[REDACTED], DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

Reference is made to memorandum of Mr. Nichols to Mr. Tolson dated February 24, 1954, in the above-captioned matter, and the memorandum of Mr. Nichols to Mr. Tolson dated February 23, 1954, concerning [REDACTED] in which Mr. Nichols advised. In the latter memorandum, that Roy Cohn had told Mr. Nichols that [REDACTED], had made a statement that FBI reports were hearsay and that the Army does not act upon them. The Director noted, "I suggest we check on this. If [REDACTED] said that, then the Army should advise us and we will discontinue sending any reports to the Army. It is a waste of time and money if the Army doesn't attach any value to FBI reports. H." On February 25, 1954, Liaison Agent [REDACTED] conferred with [REDACTED] in the latter's office. [REDACTED] informed [REDACTED] that the FBI has been closely following cases involving Communists who have entered the Army and a great amount of time, money and effort has been expended by the Bureau in furnishing reports about such individuals to the Army. [REDACTED] was told that it has now come to the attention of Mr. Hoover that he, [REDACTED] had made a statement that the FBI reports are hearsay and the Army does not act upon them. [REDACTED] informed him that the Director was shocked and very disturbed upon hearing this and instructed [REDACTED] to directly contact him to immediately determine whether he had made such a statement.

[REDACTED] was visibly shaken and disturbed by this accusation and immediately replied that he had never made such a statement. He stated that he has too much respect for Mr. Hoover and the FBI to ever, in his right mind, make such a statement. He wanted Mr. Hoover, to know this and added that he would be only too anxious to personally see Mr. Hoover and reiterate this denial, as well as to meet anyone who has made such an accusation against him.

He then asked when this report had come to the attention of Mr. Hoover, as he was at a loss, and when informed that it was recently, he continued by stating that if it was in the last couple of days, he might be able to shed some light on it. He pointed out that he had had a conversation with Mr. Rogers of the Attorney General's office to discuss the Communist cases which were now being aired

1 - Mr. Ladd
1 - Mr. Nichols

62-97564-
NOT RECORDED
MAR 6 1954

60 MAR 12 1954

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b7c

by the McCarthy Committee at which time he pointed out to Mr. Rogers that the case of [REDACTED] pointed up the difficulty the the Army was faced with in attempting to eliminate these individuals from the Army. The Army, due to the fault of G-2 or the individuals trying the cases before the Security Appeals Boards, had not been able to sufficiently impress upon the boards the weight to be attached to confidential informants of the FBI, particularly when they are classified T- of known reliability, and therefore the boards in failing to attach the correct evaluation to them have not recommended the removal of the accused from the Army. He emphatically pointed out that this is the closest discussion he had along such a line.

[REDACTED] with a considerable show of emotion related that he has been in the middle of a difficult situation between the Army and the McCarthy Committee and it has been all too evident that Mr. Roy Cohn has a deep hatred both for the Army and for himself [REDACTED] and Cohn has made repeated efforts to discredit him personally. He quickly added that he was not attempting to determine the Bureau's source if it had not been a misinterpretation of his remarks to Mr. Rogers, but that if the source is Roy Cohn he stated he could understand such a statement being attributed to him, but that he categorically denies ever having made such a statement and is willing and anxious to confront his accuser.

[REDACTED] reiterated that he wanted to Director to know that under no possible circumstances could such a statement be attributed to him. [REDACTED] stated that this matter is such a serious one that he is immediately bringing it to the attention of Mr. Stevens.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that in view of the seriousness of the situation and the willingness of both Cohn, as indicated in Mr. Nichols memorandum of February 24, to have his name used if necessary, and the desire of [REDACTED] to confront his accuser, that Mr. Nichols advise Cohn that [REDACTED] has denied the statement attributed to him and advise him that [REDACTED] is going to be given his identity in a further attempt to resolve this question.

*Gen.
K.*

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: February 25, 1954

FROM : MR. V. P. KEAY

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 5-9-88 BY SP8ajf/ab

SUBJECT: [REDACTED]

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Jones
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Reference is made to my memorandum of February 25, 1954, in the above-captioned matter in which I set out results of a meeting between [REDACTED] Department of the Army, and Liaison Agent [REDACTED]. Subsequent to the interview, [REDACTED] called [REDACTED] on the telephone to advise that, as he had said he intended to do, he immediately contacted Mr. Stevens, Secretary of the Army, and informed him of [REDACTED] visit and at that time according to [REDACTED] Mr. Stevens had called the Director and had been informed by the Director that Roy Cohn was the individual who attributed the statement in question to [REDACTED].

[REDACTED] stated that he had informed Mr. Stevens exactly what he had told [REDACTED] and now he wanted to apprise [REDACTED] of some additional information which he had brought to Mr. Stevens attention and he believed that the Director ought to have the benefit of it in evaluating the entire matter.

He continued by relating that he had had about a hundred "infect" calls from Roy Cohn in the recent past in which Cohn had indulged in a great deal of abuse and personal animosity on another subject (it is possible that [REDACTED] might have been referring to Cohn's harrassing of the Army [REDACTED] which has been the subject of previous memoranda as you are aware, one of which pointed out that Cohn had threatened [REDACTED]).

He stated that this has been practically a campaign on Cohn's part, during which Cohn will start raging at him on matters relating to Committee hearings and demand that he take certain action and blurt out, "You know all about the situation from the FBI. You have enough from their reports to take action and why don't you?" [REDACTED] admitted that because of the heat of the conversations between the two of them he may have said in response to this haranguing about action that, "We have other sources other than the FBI reports and we have to evaluate them." He again reiterated and wanted the Director to know very emphatically that at no time even in these heated exchanges with Cohn has he ever made the statement attributed to him in the context [REDACTED] brought to his attention.

1 - Mr. Ladd
1 - Mr. Nichols

RECORDED

INDEXED-8

MAR 2 1954

MAR 12 1954

He stated that, in his dealings with Cohn, Cohn has discussed the Ft. Monmouth cases, constantly referring to FBI reports and attempting to give the impression that he had FBI reports from which he was quoting. [REDACTED] added that he knew the FBI would not furnish material to Cohn but Cohn has used that pretext in his discussions with him.

He pointed out that he has never handled the processing of an FBI report and therefore could not possibly have evaluated any of them in any way to have come to the conclusion attributed to him, that of making a derogatory remark about the reports or the FBI. He added that he has always gotten along well with the former FBI agents attached to the McCarthy staff and has found them to be gentlemen and respectful in their dealings with him, but it has been entirely different with Cohn. He again repeated his statement of the morning contained in referenced memorandum that Cohn has maintained a steady, violent and personal attack upon him and also upon the Army, and it is possible that in his determination to harm [REDACTED] Cohn might have deliberately misinterpreted some remarks made by [REDACTED] in the heat of argument.

[REDACTED] again repeated that this situation hurts him deeply and he wants to sincerely and unqualifiedly inform the Director that under no circumstances could he have or would he have made a derogatory remark about the Bureau or Bureau reports. He stated that he is available at any time at the convenience of the Director to personally discuss this with him or to be confronted on the matter.

RECOMMENDATION:

For your information.

[REDACTED]

57C

January 27, 1954

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-8-88 BY [redacted]

Mr. Tolson:

[redacted] told me that over the past weekend he was very much concerned over the future of the Senate Investigating Committee. He stated that [redacted], a counsel of the Department of the Army, immediately after [redacted] left for Japan, started a campaign of contacting each member of the Democratic Committee making claims of improper conduct on the part of Roy Cohn with reference to [redacted] that [redacted] alleged that Roy used [redacted] and threatened the Secretary unless the Secretary let [redacted] out of the Army. Senators Karl Mundt, Charles Potter and Everett Dirksen actually were impressed with [redacted] statements and stated that if the allegations of Cohn came up, they couldn't take this politically and they would have to protect their hides.

McCarthy took Mundt to lunch on Monday and told him the truth. Mundt stiffened. As to Potter and Dirksen, McCarthy had [redacted] at his home last Friday night for dinner. [redacted] stated that he called Joe and actually talked to [redacted] there; that he berated [redacted] for his activities and [redacted] claimed he was acting under orders; that he had done everything possible to help [redacted] but Roy talked too much and that nothing could be done for [redacted] until [redacted] came back.

[redacted] stated that the whole tactic was designed to get Roy Cohn fired; however, Senators McClellan and Symington eliminated themselves from such activity. Senator Pat McCarran intervened on behalf of Roy and finally Joe won out with the rest of the Committee and Roy stayed as counsel.

[redacted] stated [redacted] is a "sneaky, oily stinker" and was stirring up the Democrats against the Republicans. [redacted] stated that several of his friends have tried to get a run down on [redacted] and no one seems to know too much about his background or where he came from.

Respectfully,

L. B. Nichols

What do our
files show
on [redacted]
LBN:arm

INDEXED-30

NOT RECORDED

FEB 15 1954

228
5 (1) FEB 17 1954

I would like to know [redacted]

Tolson
Boardman
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Ladd
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Mohr
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 100-3-1

CONFIDENTIAL

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO :

Mr. Tolson *Viper*DATE: Feb. 26, 1954 *Att*

FROM :

L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

*S. H. R. Y**5-9-88*
Classified by *SP-11*
Declassify on: OADRALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Gearty _____
Mohr _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Sizoo _____
Miss Gandy _____

With reference to the notation which the Director and you made on my memo of February 25, 1954, I am fully in accord with the views that you both set forth. However, this was not the question which I raised, namely, I felt we were not on sound ground in complaining to Cohn about the actions of former Special Agent [REDACTED] (c)

I, of course, made a protest to Cohn, but I pointed out in my memo of February 25th, I still cannot see where [REDACTED] actions were contrary to the Bureau's interests and I do not think we are on too sound of ground in complaining about [REDACTED]. However, I fully recognize and am in accord with the views of the Director and you about the undesirability of former Agents going into the Senate Investigating Committee.

cc: Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont

LBN:MP

*Just drop it all**H.*

62-97564-V
NOT RECORDED
135
3-4-54

MAR 31 1954

CONFIDENTIAL

58 MAR 9 1954

ORIGINAL FILED IN

362

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson *per D*

DATE: Feb. 26, 1954

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-9-88 BY SP-10 JKL

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Mohr
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

Roy Cohn called me this morning and stated he is thoroughly disgusted with the Senate Investigating Committee and with Senator McCarthy; that he is fed up. He stated on Monday it had been agreed that on Tuesday morning, after calling Secretary Stevens and swearing him in, they would then ask him to stand aside and they would then call [redacted] who would plead the Fifth Amendment. They would then call [redacted] to testify on [redacted] and at that point, would call Stevens; that the committee would then win its case before fifty million people who would probably be following the matter on television. Cohn stated he opposed any compromise with Stevens; that the controversy should be settled on the basis of the facts and not upon compromise and on the basis of political expediency.

b7
C

Cohn stated the committee expects him to turn up six Communists in the Army, get the witnesses, stage the show and get everything ready so they can gallantly stride in and take their bows. He stated this, of course, is his job and he does not object to it but does object to a firm agreement being made on the handling of the situation and then having the ground cut out from under him; that he was fed up with it and told McCarthy so this morning and told McCarthy he made a big mistake in ever compromising with Stevens and that McCarthy can see now what is happening to him. Cohn stated he told them all what would happen on Tuesday morning before the meeting; that they laughed at him, but that [redacted] of the [redacted] called him and said he had called the shots right. Cohn stated he is completely disgusted, not only with McCarthy in this instance, but is disgusted with Bob Kennedy who wants to bring back the girl who was [redacted] for some seven years and Cohn has flatly stated he had fired her before and the day she comes back on the committee staff, that day he walks out.

b7
C


Cohn stated he did not believe in [redacted] and being afraid to fight; that he had been under a mental strain, [redacted] wondered if it is worthwhile. I told Roy, of course, this was a matter he would have to decide on for himself, that he does need to complete his unfinished business if he is coming back. *70*

62-97564- ✓
INITIALS ON ORIGINAL

cc: Mr. Ladd
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Nichols

16-38-112-70

Roy stated he is very fond of McCarthy personally; that McCarthy is coming to New York this afternoon and is going to stay at his house and probably McCarthy will persuade him to continue; that McCarthy needs six Communists now to put Stevens back in the position where he had him before the capitulation on Tuesday.



Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT *Belmont*

DATE: March 8, 1954

FROM : MR. V. P. KEAY *VP*SUBJECT: ROY COHN
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Tolson	✓
Ladd	✓
Nichols	✓
Belmont	✓
Clegg	✓
Glavin	✓
Harbo	✓
Rosen	✓
Tracy	✓
Gearty	✓
Mohr	✓
Winterrowd	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Holloman	✓
Sizoo	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-9-88 BY SP8/ty/...

Reference is made to the memorandum of Mr. Nichols to Mr. Tolson dated February 26, 1954, setting forth that Roy Cohn had advised Mr. Nichols that he was thoroughly disgusted with the Senate Investigating Committee and with Senator McCarthy and that he is fed up. Cohn also stated that he was disgusted with Bob Kennedy, who wants to bring back the girl who was [REDACTED] for some seven years, and Cohn has flatly stated that he had fired her before and the day she comes back on the Committee staff, that day he walks out.

In this connection, it is interesting to note that, with respect to Cohn's assertion that it is going to be either Bob Kennedy or himself, it is almost a restaging of his disagreement of last year with Kennedy, in which Bob Kennedy, who was then working for the whole Committee, braced Cohn on an administrative matter and brought it to a head by stating that it was either he or Roy Cohn. The matter was resolved in Cohn's favor and Kennedy resigned to go with the Hoover Committee which his father, the former Ambassador to England, was Chairman of. It was known that Kennedy and Cohn "could not see eye to eye"; therefore, it is not surprising that, upon Kennedy's return to the Committee as counsel for the minority, their old feelings would again come to the surface.

RECOMMENDATION:

For your information.

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

RECORDED-31
INDEXED

MAR 10 1954

62-97564-29

m 2

67

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: March 12, 1954

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-2-88 BY SP8/BJ/STTolson _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Gearty _____
Mohr _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Rm. _____
Holloman _____
 Sizoo _____
Miss Gandy _____

While talking to [REDACTED] on other matters this morning [REDACTED] referred to the current controversy on Roy Cohn. [REDACTED] stated that while, of course, they cannot let the Army report go by and will have to look into the matter, there is a growing feeling on the Hill that the Army came out with their report for some ulterior purpose to thwart some action; that he is certain there is another side to the report.

He further stated that the Army had released 18 copies of the report but that neither Senator Dirksen nor he had received a copy and that there is also a growing feeling on the Hill there should be some inquiry to find out exactly what kind of logs the Army is keeping in its relationship with Congress; that two members of the Senate, one of whom he identified as [REDACTED] called the Army in protest of the release of the report on Cohn. [REDACTED] stated they had a meeting at 3:00 p.m. today and they were going to try to find some way to avoid firing Cohn and still quiet this matter down.

cc - Mr. Boardman

cc - Mr. Belmont

LBN:ptm

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

INDEXED-14

62-97564-30

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson *✓*

DATE: March 15, 1954

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-9-88 BY *alby/jek*Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Gearty
Mohr
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Sizoo
Miss Gandy

Roy Cohn called me at home Sunday evening after his appearance on Meet The Press. He stated that after the television program, [redacted] of the [redacted], came up and congratulated him. Cohn stated that he had his guard up on [redacted] and [redacted] inquired about the Fulbright statement. Cohn stated that he told [redacted] that he wished it were true that they were getting information from the FBI, that they had tried several times and got a polite turndown; that for [redacted] confidential information, they couldn't even get a name check and are taking the matter up with the Department. He did not indicate any results. Cohn is certain, judging from [redacted] conversation, that [redacted] was the reporter who wrote the story.

cc: Mr. Boardman

112-77564 ✓
NOT RECORDED
44 MAR 22 1954

58 MAR 30 1954

MAR 18 1954

LX

Mr. Tolson

March 17, 1954

L. B. Nichols

ROY COHN

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-8-88 BY SP8 HJ/

SAC

the contrary. told Kelly to do nothing on this unless advised to

cc: Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Rosen

16a-7726-1-
NOT RECORDED
176 MAR 24 1954

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-1

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: MARCH 10, 1957

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT: [REDACTED]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-9-88 BY SP8/ig/6abBelmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Mohr
Trotter
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Miss Gandy

Reference is made to my previous memorandum today relating to the wire sent Sherman Adams of the White House yesterday signed [REDACTED] reading "You realize certainly Cohn and [REDACTED] homosexuals."

A search of Bureau files reflects we have many references to perhaps three different individuals bearing this name, but in the absence of further identifying detail it has not been possible to definitely identify these individuals with the [REDACTED] of New York City telephone number [REDACTED] which is listed to [REDACTED]

ACTION:

Unless advised to the contrary, no further action will be taken

cc - Mr. Boardman
cc - Mr. Belmont
cc - Mr. Rosen

RECORDED - 68

EX-129

62-97564-31

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*1111

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-2-88 BY SP8/...

RECORDED - 95 | 62-97564-21
INDEXED - 95 | JUN 24 1953
EZ

53 JUL 2-1953 | 54

[REDACTED]
b7c

DO-6

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
United States Senate
Memorandum

L. B. (Nichols)

Please note P. 7. Maybe the
Director would be interested in it too.

Best wishes

Roy (Cohn)

COPY-eff

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Gearty _____
Mr. Jones _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Mr. Sizoo _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

United States Senate

MEMORANDUM

L.B. -

Please note p: 7 -

maybe the Director

would be interested
in it too.

Best wishes -

NO
Pm ~ Roy

MEET THE PRESS

Sunday, May 3, 1953

NBC TELEVISION

MODERATOR: Martha Bountree
GUEST: Roy M. Cohn
PANEL: Lawrence Spivak
Willard Edwards, Chicago-Tribune
Ernest Lindley, Newsweek
Wm. S. White, NY Times

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-9-88 BY SP-1000

MODERATOR: Good evening and welcome to another session of Meet the Press. Our guest this evening is Mr. Roy Cohn, Chief Counsel for the Senate Investigating Committee which is headed by Senator Joseph McCarthy. Mr. Cohn recently returned from a trip abroad where he investigated the U.S. Information Service. And Now Mr. Cohn if you are all set I think we're going to let Mr. Lindley have the first question this evening.

LINDLEY: Mr. Cohn specifically what was the purpose of this highly publicized trip to Europe that you and your assistant Mr. Shine took?

COHN: Mr. Shine is Chief ~~Consultant~~ Consultant for the Committee. The purpose of the trip was to talk to a number of people over in Europe, Mr. Lindley and to carry out a certain number of very specific assignments.

LINDLEY: What were those specific assignments, Mr. Cohn?

COHN: Well the exact nature of most of them will have to come out at the public hearings of the committee. One of them has come out already with the revelation of the fact that a lecturer following the Communist Party line has been widely used by the State Department in our information service in Germany. That fact we heard about before it was confirmed.

62-11564-24
ENCLOSURE

LINDLEY: A lecture or lecturer?

COHN: A lecturer. We were able to confirm that fact by bringing back proof and he's since been removed from the program.

LINDLEY: Did you bring back proof he is presently a Communist or has Communist leanings?

COHN: I don't know whether he is or not but we do know he has been lecturing in the United States Information Centers, urging the adoption of the Soviet form of education and saying Malenkov was a great lover of peace who would go to war ~~with the United States~~ only if the United States pushed him into it. That didn't sound too much like the American way.

LINDLEY: Was the purpose of your trip entirely concerned with American information services abroad?

COHN: Entirely, Mr. Lindley.

LINDLEY: Did you go through the American libraries abroad?

COHN: We looked at a good many of them.

LINDLEY: What was your ~~purpose~~ purpose in doing that?

COHN: The purpose in doing that was that the hearings of our committee brought out the fact in these programs which really aren't libraries, Mr. Lindley, they were programs to furnish information exposing Communism to people in foreign countries; our hearings brought out the fact that a good many books by Communists and books following the Communist line were in use in this program. Secretary Dulles very promptly issued an order directing the removal of this Communist literature from the program designed to expose Communism, and we looked at a number of these libraries to see whether or not the Dulles directive was being obeyed and to gather information which we could report to the committee concerning progress.

LINDLEY: Mr. Cohn, who makes up the list, who decides which literature is bad from your viewpoint?

COHN: That's decided by the State Department, exactly which books are to be used.

WHITE: Mr. Cohn in connection with this trip you were quoted as saying, or rather dispatches said in Germany and in Austria you had consulted Germans and Austrians about the American information program and I wondered how you could be certain you were talking to reliable and responsible people and whether it would not be naturally followed that perhaps the Germans wouldn't always like the American information program?

COHN: Mr. White we tried to be very careful of that and the way we did it was this: We would talk to anybody and take the information and that wouldn't be enough. It would then be our job to check out the information and see whether it was true or whether it was false. If it was false it went in the ash can. If we could obtain documentary confirmation, as we could in a number of cases, then and only then would we use that evidence.

WHITE: Documentary confirmation of what, Mr. Cohn?

COHN: There's one thing I have in mind. We got from a top official of the Austrian government, who sent for us, a tip to a very serious situation involving Communism in one phase of our information program. We have obtained documentary confirmation of what he told us about; I can't tell you what it is but it will come out in the hearings of our committee within the next ten days or two weeks.

WHITE: Don't you think, Mr. Cohn, talking to Germans about whose background you can't I assume know too much, is a little risky? You might have a former Nazi and he will tell you "I don't like this information program and these fellows are Communists?" Do you think it's safer ~~than~~ taking their word against a United States citizens?

COHN: Well certainly we didn't take just what they said but facts. They were checked out ~~and~~ to see whether they were true or not and if they were not

true we threw them in the ash can.

WHITE: You did use them as part of your studies?

COHN: We talked to just about anybody who could furnish facts and information; we could then check and see whether it would hold water or not.

SPIVAK: Mr. Cohn the London Times wrote about your trip as follows: "They visited Paris, Bonn, Berlin, Vienna, Belgrade, Athens and Rome and ⁱⁿ the tour of Germany and Austria alone Cohn and Shine interviewed 137 officers ⁱⁿ ~~and~~ what amounted to four working days, while in Radio Free Europe they processed in about half an hour 1200 of the staff to see if they were free of Communist taint." That report might or might not be exaggerated, but it is true nevertheless that in two and a half weeks you covered many countries and a great deal of ground. Now how could learn much from covering so much ground in so short a time?

COHN: First of all that report not only might be exaggerated, it is grossly exaggerated. The purpose of the trip was not to make an evaluation of the whole information program in these countries in that short a period of time, that couldn't be done and I hope we wouldn't be foolish enough to attempt that. It was to carry out a certain specific number of assignments, talk to a certain number of people whose names we knew before we went, and check out a number of facts that had come to our attention over the months of investigation that preceded this trip.

SPIVAK: In other words, you didn't try to do a thorough investigation in each country that you went to?

COHN: Oh certainly not, that would be impossible in that period of time, ^{intention} and there was never any ~~intention~~ or attempt to do that.

SPIVAK: Did you know in advance exactly whom you were going to talk to and what you were looking for?

COHN: I would say we knew most of the people and had specific assignments. Of course some turned up in the trip we were able to see that we had not planned.

to see in advance.

SPIVAK: Can you tell us who paid for your trip?

COHN: Sure; I will say we don't have the exact figures yet but I will go out on a limb and say this trip will probably be the cheapest trip any Congressional investigation ever took.

SPIVAK: Who paid for the trip?

JOHN: Part of it was paid for by what is know as Counterpart Funds, which I might say even though I was a beneficiary to a small extent, is quite a bad practice. The total cost was very low. Part of the trip we paid for out of our own pockets and I might say too Mr. Shino of course serves the Committee without taking any salary and I think the taxpayers were out very little on this one.

SPIVAK: Drew Pearson accused you of using special planes in Europe at fantastic cost in order to make these trips. Is there any truth in that?

COHN: No sir. That was unfortunately one of a number of statements of Mr. Pearson I might say to be charitable were quite inaccurate.

SPIVAK:X Why do you think your trip got such a bad press both here and abroad?

COHN: Well that's not for me to judge. I suppose the press is entitled to say exactly what it wants. I think some papers ~~made~~ did a fair job. I think a good many did not, and I think a good many in Europe did not. There was a good deal of misrepresentation as to the purpose of the trip, as to what we were trying to do, and I would be less than candid if I didn't say referring to a hearing we had last week, that a good deal of this was due to the fact that certain elements within the State Department over in Germany put a tail on us whose job apparently it was to feed all sorts of information and stories to the hostile press so they could smear us up a little bit, but I suppose that's part of the game and we're not kicking about it.

SPIVAK: There's no question but that you didn't have a good press abroad; in spite of the fact that you had a bad press abroad do you think it was still worth

usually ask witnesses.

COHN: All right.

EDWARDS: When and where were you born?

COHN: I was born in New York City in 1927.

EDWARDS: You're 26 years old now?

COHN: That's right.

EDWARDS: The charge of youth is justified?

COHN: Well I plead guilty to that. I will say this though, in mitigation of point number one, I don't think it's my fault and since the charge has been made I've been trying to figure out what I can do about it and I haven't come up with the answer yet.

EDWARDS: What about education and legal training?

COHN: I went to Columbia College in education and law.

EDWARDS: When were you admitted to the Bar?

COHN: I was admitted to the Bar in 1948, five years ago.

EDWARDS: At 21 years of age?

COHN: Yes sir.

EDWARDS: And what experience did you have in investigative work before you took this job which after all is usually given to men of much greater age and experience?

COHN: Well I was in the Department of Justice for a period of five years and I worked during that period of time very intensively with the Federal Bureau of Investigation, which to me is the greatest law enforcement agency in this country or in any country in the world, and if a little bit of their great wisdom rubbed off on me I think that probably helped.

EDWARDS: Shifting to Mr. Cagan whom is the only witness who has appeared since you've come back, Mr. Kagan called you "two junketeering gumshoes."

COHN: That's right.

EDWARDS: Now is Mr. Kagan in your opinion a Communist still in sympathies?

MODERATOR: I don't think we really want to get into passing judgment on anyone's Communistic affiliations Mr. Edwards.

COHN: I was going to say I think that's a matter the Security Office of the State Department will have to judge.

EDWARDS: Do you think Mr. Kagan will go back to Germany and his job?

COHN: I just don't have any idea that's up to the Security Office of the State Department Mr. Edwards.

WHITE: Mr. Cohn in order to clarify this discussion about investigation, etc., you mentioned earlier that one of your purposes was to evaluate the effectiveness of the US Information Program abroad. Am I incorrect about that?

COHN: We did not attempt any evaluation, we were just gathering some facts which we will report to the committee. They will be sifted and further explored and the committee will write a report.

WHITE: I don't mean you made a judgment. Wouldn't your purpose be to try to determine whether this was an effective program or not?

COHN: Our purpose was to get facts about certain specific situations.

WHITE: You can't say that was one of the facts you were seeking, as to whether this was an effective program or not?

COHN: I assume the end results of all the facts we will gather, what this committee and others are doing, is to see how the program can be improved.

WHITE: The point I want to get at is apart from your record as an investigator and in the legal sense, is there anything in your experience that you think qualifies you to pass on the effectiveness of propaganda as such, international propaganda?

COHN: I'm not doing the passing, Mr. White, I'm doing a little investigating, gathering some facts and asking questions at hearings. We have a very large and competent staff and I might say we have seven very distinguished

Senators who comprise the committee who have seen an awful lot about the State Department and information programs and I think very fortunately the end result rests in their hands, which are far more capable than mine I know.

WHITE: Really the point I was trying to clarify for the purpose of this discussion was whether or not you went over primarily to inquire into the loyalty of certain individuals or whether you went over to find out whether this is a good program or not?

COHN: I can't give you a direct answer to that Mr. White because certainly one of the things we looked into was certain specific facts and allegations concerning persons who might be disloyal. Then we looked to see whether or not it was true that a Communist lecturer was being used in the information program. We looked to see whether or not certain other situations which had been called to our attention were founded in fact, and whether we could gather evidence to that effect.

WHITE: According to the Associated Press I have a note on this, you said in Bonn: "Millions of dollars worth of waste and mismanagement. ." had been uncovered. That was rather passing judgment wasn't it?

COHN: No, that was referring to the public record of our hearings before we ever went over to Europe.

WHITE: It had been uncovered in this country?

COHN: Yes. Some of the reporters, Mr. White, didn't know about the progress ^{has} the investigation made in this country and asked what ~~is~~ the committee brought out so far and we told them millions of dollars--and I think Mr. Edwards can confirm this because he's covered a number of the hearings. One specific project Mr. Shine dug up resulted in a saving of ten millionx dollars to the taxpayers. A transmitter was being built in the wrong place and by putting it in the right place one tenth the cost would result.

WHITE: The point you referred to there was about earlier investigations.

I'd like to ask one other question, going back to the matter of the press. You were quoted in London as saying you were amazed at the enmity of the British press. You spoke about that earlier to Mr. Spivak, but I wanted to ask you if you felt the entire press was involved in some plot to smear you. Do you think the London Times was for example?

COHN: No I don't think the London Times was too bad, and I won't flatter myself with the idea I'm important enough to have the British press stand up and try to smear me. I think it was primarily this, Mr. White: Some rumor which your newspaper said was apparently a false rumor, and certainly was, spread around we were going over to investigate the BBC. That of course was just ridiculous. It wasn't within our jurisdiction, we never had any desire or intention to investigate the BBC. All that happened was we knew some people in the BBC, had been referred to them, and on the basis of their long experience in this we were going to sit down and go over in friendly way some common problems, and that's what actually happened when we got there. We had a completely friendly discussion, so when the word ~~was~~ went out we were going to investigate BBC--which was a completely false story--there was some indignation in the British press.

WHITE: You think this was the primary cause of it?

COHN: I would say that was probably the primary cause, although there were other causes too I think.

WHITE: Just on the question of this trip, and this is intended to be entirely impersonal. I'd like to know whether or not it's your opinion if there was any misunderstanding created and there would seem to have been at least some, do you still think the net worth of this trip was on the credit side?

COHN: It would be presumptuous of me to pass judgment on our own work. Yes sure I think the hearings will demonstrate that we have been able to call the attention of the committee to some things which will be of great value.

LINDLEY: Mr. Cohn did you have a diplomatic passport?

COHN: No sir.

LINDLEY: Isn't it customary when you go abroad on official business to do that?

COHN: No, as I understand the diplomatic passports/^{they}are extended only for State Department officials. What we had were so-called special passports, sort of middle ground between a regular and a diplomatic passport.

LINDLEY: There was no objection to issuing that to you at the State Department?

COHN: None. The State Department cooperated in setting up arrangements for the trip and recommended a number of people they wanted us to see who might give us a view of this program.

LINDLEY: Now you said that an official in Austria tipped you off to a situation that you thought ought to be investigated. Why didn't he tell the appropriate American authorities there about that?

COHN: He said he had been screaming his head off to the appropriate American authorities about that for a period of two years and they paid no attention to him whatsoever. I might say it was a very specific and serious situation and when we looked into it what he told us was the gospel truth and we obtained as late as a few days ago official confirmation finally from the State Department in Vienna that the situation this Austrian official alleged exists did in fact exist and that will be the subject of a hearing I think in the near future.

LINDLEY: You think you're going to bring out why it was not corrected before?

COHN: Well I think as Sen. McClelland said very frequently, one of our main purposes ~~might~~ must be to try to fix responsibility.

LINDLEY: Generally did you talk to our top diplomatic representatives in the countries you visited? You mentioned seeing Ambassador Aldrich in London.

COHN: I think generally we did.

LINDLEY: You did generally?

COHN: Generally we did. In some places they might have been too busy.

LINDLEY: Did you tell them precisely what you were looking at and put before them what you had found out?

COHN: I wouldn't say we put everything before them because some things were in an inconclusive state and our responsibility primarily was to report back to the committee which has liaison with the State Department so the things do get over to the State Department in due course.

LINDLEY: Do you have any theory as to why a situation you mentioned just one thing there in Germany--~~xxxxxx~~about a Communist lecturer or Communist sympathizer was lecturing, had not been taken care of before, when we've had some very able men in charge of our affairs there, Mr. John J. McCloy and now President Conant--but this goes back I suppose?

COHN: I'm sure neither one of those gentlemen knew about the situation. It was probably on a lower level. On the question of the Communist lecturer, Mr. Lindley, it's quite surprising to note after he made this violently pro-Communist lecture the fact he had done so was promptly reported by a State Department monitor to headquarters and the lecturer was interviewed by the Public Affairs Officer in Munich and in spite of that they permitted the man to make nine additional lectures.

LINDLEY: That's the only point you found in Germany?

COHN: No sir, not the only case, it was the only one in public hearings and which I'm at liberty to refer now.

LINDLEY: I want to ask you one more thing if I may. Did you talk to Mayor Reuter in Berlin?

COHN: Unless I'm mistaken, Mayor Reuter was back in the United States when we were over there.

LINDLEY: You would not hold against him he was once a Communist?

COHN: I certainly am not going to get into the field of ^{passing}~~passing~~ any kind

of judgment on officials of foreign countries.

LINDLEY: You know he has been a bulwark of the western world in Berlin for years.

JOHN: I really feel I'd be out of my field if I talked about Mayor Reuter.

LINDLEY: You have some doubts about Mayor Reuter you mean?

JOHN: Don't put that in my mouth; I don't feel I know enough about him and his background to make any statement concerning Mayor Reuter.

LINDLEY: The fact he was a Communist at one time, an acknowledged one, from your viewpoint would that prevent you, would you think words or speeches he made ought to be spread by the American Information Service?

JOHN: I'm trying to be allergic to talking about something I don't know enough about and since I don't know the situation I really feel it would be out of my field.

SPIVAK: Mr. Cohn sometime ago you carried on an investigation of American citizens who were working for the UN and I believe some 39 American citizens were fired. Now what about the UN now as far as American citizens are concerned? Has it be purified?

JOHN: I would say those 39 American officials who in the year 1952 shockingly enough refused to say whether or not they were members of the Communist conspiracy, they're out. There are still some to my own knowledge who are in there. The Jenner Committee is doing a job and I know ~~there~~ it will do a good job on that.

SPIVAK: Why are they in? Did you ~~take~~ at that time bring them to public light?

JOHN: Well I would say there's one case Mr. Spivak of one of the top officials in the Economic Division of the UN who has a conviction ~~and~~ on a very serious morals charge, he pleaded guilty to it. The Grand Jury pointed it out in the presentment and last I heard the man was still working up there, and that's

very surprising. There are some other cases which have not been brought to light as yet but I'm sure there will be a lot more coming out about that.

SPIVAK: I'd like to switch for one minute to another subject. What was the purpose of calling James Wechsler, Editor of the New York Post to your hearing? Was his testimony of sufficient importance for you to take the risk of being accused of interfering with the free press?

COHN: I don't think we can worry about taking a risk, we just have to go down the line and call witnesses as the evidence dictates and we can't worry about who they are or what they are, whether it's good or bad. Mr. Wechsler was called because he has been active in the Communist movement as he said . . .

SPIVAK: Wait a minute, you said he has been active. He was active a long time ago. Now he hasn't been active recently.

LINDLEY: I would say he's been definitely anti-Communist even before you appeared on the scene?

COHN: Well now wait a minute, let me first tell Mr. Spivak why he was called. He was called because during the period of time when he was concededly in the ~~the~~ Communist movement ~~xxxx~~ he wrote some books, some of which I believe are in use in the State Department Information Program, and we have been calling Mr. Wechsler and dozens of other authors whose books are in use in the State Department Information Program and who were when the books were written, or are now connected with the Communist movement, and that's why Mr. Wechsler was called. As to what his present views and activities are that is something I think the public will have to judge from his own testimony when that is made public I think the date is this coming Wednesday.

SPIVAK: What for example was the purpose of addressing a wire to him using the name that he allegedly used when he was a member of the Young Communist League? Was there anything the committee could gain by that sort of thing, or is that too a report the newspapers falsified?

COHN: No; well that went back and forth. All I can say is this, the wire reached him.

MODERATOR: I'm sorry Mr. Spivak, sorry we have to leave that question here.

Sorry we ~~can't~~ couldn't have brought it up sooner so we'd have more time to answer that one. Our time is up. This concludes the latest edition of Meet the Press and I want to thank you Mr. Roy Cohn for being with us; and now a word from our Announcer about next week's guest.

Next week: Senator Wayne Morse.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. BROUGHTON

FROM : V. P. KEAT

SUBJECT: ROY COHN
Counsel - McCarthy Committee

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-2-88 BY 114 JAL

During the Attorney General's conference on denaturalization and deportation, which was attended by [redacted] of the Liaison Section on July 21, 1953, mention was made regarding Roy Cohn. [redacted] of the Department remarked that Cohn obtained his position with McCarthy as a result of the urging of [redacted], who recently left the McCarthy Committee where he had been [redacted] said that [redacted] and Cohn are now bitter enemies but that [redacted] at one time, believed that Cohn was the man McCarthy needed and, therefore, urged McCarthy to place him in his present position.

[redacted] stated that the friendship between Cohn and [redacted] became strained as a result of certain situations which arose while both were on McCarthy's staff. [redacted] said that [redacted] had been employed as [redacted] in order that he could screen all the material being gathered by McCarthy's investigators and furnish important highlights to the Hearst newspapers, particularly, information concerning the identify of individuals to be called before the Committee to testify and about what it could be expected they would be asked to testify. [redacted] made arrangements with all of the investigative employees to channel information of this nature to him and as a result it became quite common for Cohn to pick up the morning paper several days before hearings were held on particular matters and find out that the names of all his contemplated witnesses, etc., were prominently mentioned in the morning's headlines. As a result, Cohn issued instructions that none of the staff was to furnish information to the [redacted] without clearing through him. This resulted in the break and [redacted] ultimate departure from the staff.

[redacted] also remarked that no one should ever underestimate Cohn's ability; that he is extremely intelligent and has an outstanding memory but that he is crude, brash and inexperienced. He also stated that Cohn is very dangerous and that he would do anything to further his own reputation at the expense of another's reputation. He cited an example whereby Cohn, in a rather innocuous manner, attempted to have [redacted] send a telegram to Cohn as Counsel of the Committee, in which telegram he was to state that [redacted] had testified at the Grand Jury hearings involving the U. N. in New York and had made certain statements. [redacted] said that he called Cohn and told him he would not send the telegram since Cohn knew that this would be a violation of the

cc - Mr. Nichols

52 AUG 5 1953

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JUL 29 1953
INITIALS ON ORIGINAL

JUL 24 1953

Memo to Mr. Belmont
Re: Roy Cohn
Counsel - McCarthy Committee

Rules of the court to disclose testimony before the Grand Jury; further, that Cohn would only use the telegram to move before the hearing of the Committee and that, as a matter of fact, Cohn, himself, could furnish the same information since Cohn was present during the Grand Jury hearings. [redacted] said that Cohn then replied, "You know I can't do that," meaning that he could not give out the information since he knew it had been given in secret testimony before the Grand Jury. [redacted] concluded by saying that extreme care should be exercised in any dealings with Cohn since he would use anyone to gain his own ends.

ACTION:

None. For information.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON ✓

DATE: Oct. 19, 1953

FROM : L. B. NICHOLS

SUBJECT:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-5-88 BY SP8 RJ/fo

Tolson	✓
Ladd	✓
Nichols	✓
Belmont	✓
Clegg	✓
Glavin	✓
Harbo	✓
Rosen	✓
Tracy	✓
Laughlin	✓
Mohr	✓
Winterrowd	✓
Tele. Rm.	✓
Holloman	✓
Gandy	✓

b7c

I called [REDACTED] Roy Cohn's secretary, and told her the Director's commitments were such that as much as he would like he just couldn't work Roy in and the Director had asked me to see Roy when he arrived in town. She thought this would be satisfactory under the circumstances and I told her I would see Roy at his convenience and to let me know as soon as they heard from him so if I was tied up on something I could come back to my office.

LBN:FML

CC - Mr. Holloman

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37 OCT 21 1953

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DO-5

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Date Oct. 19, 1953 Time 9:08AM

██████████ secretary to Mr.
Roy Cohn tele locally

Phone No. Code 190 Ext. 1145

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-9-88 BY SP8 JF/SLK

██████████ stated that Mr. Cohn would like to see the Director at 10:45AM today. When advised that the Director would be at the Pentagon at that time today, ██████████ stated that Mr. Cohn would be in Washington from 10:45AM to 2:45PM and would like to see the Director in the event he is back from the Pentagon in time. Mr. Cohn has a luncheon engagement at 12:30 which lasts until 1:30PM.

██████████ was asked if anyone could be of help to Mr. Cohn in the event Mr. Hoover will not be able to see him, and she advised that she would call Mr. Cohn and see. She was advised that her message would be brought to the Director's attention.

9:17AM Addendum: ██████████ called again to advise that she talked to Mr. Cohn, and he just has to see Mr. Hoover if at all possible. She was told that the Director was going to be at the Pentagon today and it is not known when he will return. She then stated that Mr. Cohn would like to see the Director at the Pentagon.

58 OCT 30 1953

F72

Continued

Mr. Tolson ☒
Mr. Ladd ☒
Mr. Nichols ☒
Mr. Belmont ☒
Mr. Clegg ☐
Mr. Glavin ☐
Mr. Harbo ☐
Mr. Rosen ☐
Mr. Tracy ☐
Mr. Jones ☐
Mr. Mohr ☐
Mr. Winterrowd ☐
Tele. Room ☐
Mr. Holloman ☒
Mr. Sizoo ☐
Miss Holmes ☐
Miss Gandy ☐

b7c

if possible. She said Mr. Cohn will arrive at the airport around 10:30AM and she would appreciate being advised prior to that time. She was advised that her message would be brought to the Director's attention as soon as he contacts the office.

No. I can't see him
this morning & I have
to attend a G. W. Trustees
meeting this afternoon.
Try & have him see Nichols
W.

Memo Mr C

10-19-53

LMW

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Mr. Tolson ✓

DATE: Nov. 5, 1953

FROM : L. B. Nichols

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-2-81 BY SP145 JAL

SUBJECT:

Roy Cohn advised me last night in confidence of the following:

The McCarthy group has now concluded that they will apply for a court order to secure a writ requiring [redacted] appearance in New York to give testimony.

He stated they had [redacted] in on Wednesday afternoon. [redacted] invoked the Fifth Amendment. The owner of the electronic concern for whom [redacted] works sent a car and chauffeur to Atlanta for [redacted] when [redacted] was released from the Penitentiary. This electronic firm has 50% of its work in Government contracts and the Senate Investigating Committee is going to inquire into the terms of the contract with regard to security clearance and then ask for an explanation as to why the contract has not been canceled.

Roy further stated that Senator McCarthy was losing his patience with the Department. He told me in the strictest of confidence that Senator McCarthy had been dealing with William Rogers on [redacted] appointment as United States Marshal in [redacted] that several things have been developed in the investigation which look bad but which are explainable and progress is being made in working out this matter between Rogers and McCarthy. Since Rogers has been away, without talking to McCarthy, [redacted] took the investigative reports to [redacted] and got him to say no on the confirmation, whereupon [redacted] called a [redacted] and told him to withdraw the request for [redacted] appointment. When Senator McCarthy heard about this, he hit the ceiling and had [redacted] in his office, call [redacted] and tell [redacted] he has not heard the last of this. Joe is mad and is going to take steps to block some of the Department's appointments.

Cohn was rather critical of McCarthy on the [redacted] business. Cohn stated that he couldn't understand McCarthy; that McCarthy is thinking only of himself; that "some guys are pitchers and some are catchers; McCarthy is a catcher." He stated that within the last three or four months, [redacted] and he have put the Committee on a going basis where they are really beginning to make Joe a big man; and were it not that he himself were so deeply involved, he would pack up and leave now; that he is not going to stay too long after he

cc: Mr. Ladd

Mr. Belmont

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Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

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Memorandum to Mr. Tolson from L. B. Nichols

cleans up some of his unfinished business. I chided Cohn that I hated to see [redacted] out live him. Cohn stated he simply could not understand this situation.

V. [signature]

November 23, 1953

PERSONAL

Mr. Roy M. Cohn
1165 Park Avenue
New York, New York

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-9-85 BY 6049 JOK

Dear Roy:

I listened with a great deal of pleasure
to the "American Forum of the Air" yesterday afternoon
and I thought that you gave a very excellent account of
yourself.

Your opponent, of course, is well known to
us and I had the impression that he was less inclined to
engage in his usual smears on the FBI than on previous
occasions. I am sure that the fact that you were on the
program had some effect on this.

I certainly appreciated your kindly references
to our work.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely,

Edgar

NOV 24 1953

130

RECORDED - 82

EX-124

CC

LBN:ptm

COMM - FBI

NOV 23 1953

MAILED 28

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Gandy _____
Mohr _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Miss Gandy _____

DEC 1

1953

RECEIVED - DIRECTOR
FBI
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
NOV 23 2 56 PM '53
RECEIVED READING ROOM
NOV 23 3 26 PM '53

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson ✓

DATE: Dec. 9, 1953

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT: [REDACTED]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-9-88 BY SP8/afk

Tolson ✓
Ladd ✓
Nichols ✓
Belmont ✓
Clegg ✓
Glavin ✓
Harbo ✓
Rosen ✓
Tracy ✓
Gearty ✓
Mohr ✓
Winterrowd ✓
Tele. Room ✓
Holloman ✓
Sizoo ✓
Miss Gandy ✓

6
Upon talking to Roy Cohn on other matters December 9,
I jumped him on comments which he and [REDACTED] had made to
[REDACTED] about Cohn having cleared with the Bureau and it was all
right for [REDACTED] to talk to him.

Cohn remembered [REDACTED] but could not recall exactly what
was said. I told Cohn that his memory was lapsing as a matter of
convenience because he had been caught with his pants down engaging
in a lot of double talk. I told Roy that he hadn't called us about
[REDACTED] and what was he doing just trying to talk big. Cohn said he
was trying to talk big and he wouldn't do it again. I told him to
be certain that we didn't catch him doing it again. He promised.

cc - Mr. Ladd
cc - Mr. Belmont

LBN:ps

25
RECORDED - 82
DEC 11 1953
INDEXED - 82
VH 23

162-97564-25
DEC 15 1953

60 DEC 21 1953

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson ✓

DATE: January 21, 1954

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT: [REDACTED]

5-9-88 by [REDACTED]
 ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 7-2-85 BY SP-7 mac/ps
 #250,367

Tolson ✓
 Ladd ✓
 Nichols ✓
 Belmont ✓
 Clegg ✓
 Glavin ✓
 Harbo ✓
 Rosen ✓
 Tracy ✓
 Gearty ✓
 Mohr ✓
 Winterrowd ✓
 Tele. Room ✓
 Holloman ✓
 Gandy ✓

With reference to Mr. Belmont's memorandum dated January 18, 1954, which reports comments made by Roy Cohn to [REDACTED] and conveys the implications that Cohn is getting information which he is not entitled to from the Bureau, since so far as I know, I am the only person who has contact with Cohn, I might perhaps be a little sensitive. To begin with, I have never discussed [REDACTED] with Cohn except on one occasion which I will enumerate later. I frankly did not know that [REDACTED] was reporting things to Mr. Belmont, although I have seen memoranda referring to [REDACTED] and I knew that [REDACTED] was in the [REDACTED]. I certainly hope that Mr. Belmont is not laboring under any false assumption that I am engaged in the practice of furnishing the identity of our information from confidential sources to Cohn, as I am not. The Director and you have been informed of the essence of my contacts with Cohn.

Cohn did call me on Thursday, January 14th, and he did tell me they were holding hearings in Boston on Friday and Saturday; that they were going to call [REDACTED] employees. Since Mr. Belmont had asked me earlier in the week when the McCarthy Committee was going to Boston, I very promptly told him of Cohn's call. Cohn also told me that he had seen [REDACTED] and since [REDACTED] reports everything to Mr. Belmont promptly, he wanted me to know about the hearings. I merely observed with reference to Cohn's comment on [REDACTED] reporting to Belmont, "Is that right."

I have never been under any allusions about Cohn's propensity of talking. Certainly his comments about the Director's sending him ties for Christmas is absolutely uncalled for, and I wish there were some way we could hop him on this without divulging the source of our information; obviously, we can't. I have tried to be circumspect in my dealings with Cohn and at the same time not precipitate any blow-up because Cohn is temperamental. He has complained to me in the past about getting the freeze in the New York office and so forth. I have always chided him that he is imagining these things because whether we like it or not, I think we have got to get along with him as long as he is in his present role.

cc: Mr. Ladd
 Mr. Belmont

LBN:arm

RECORDED - 36

EX-126

JAN 27 1954

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-92564-26

Memorandum to Mr. Tolson from L. B. Nichols

Cohn is smart beyond comprehension. To illustrate, [redacted] told me on January 20th that he thought it was very bad that [redacted] has been approached by the McCarthy Committee; that there was information getting out some place as the McCarthy Committee had the information that [redacted] dealt with [redacted] of the State Department and Supervisor [redacted] of the Bureau. [redacted] thought that the names of our liaison people should not be kicked around and should not be known.

[redacted] is taking considerable interest in [redacted] and has taken quite a stand against the McCarthy Committee investigating Central Intelligence Agency. He has tried to feel me out on our position on investigating the Central Intelligence Agency and I have always said that this is not a matter for us. [redacted] has very adroitly gotten around to covert operations and naturally I have said covert operations should be kept covert. He then says [redacted] has a covert operation. [redacted] asked if I would not talk to Roy about the undesirability of the staff pressing [redacted] as [redacted] had threatened to subpoena [redacted] and that he, [redacted] could not do anything with Roy on this; but he, [redacted], was acting as middle man between [redacted] and the McCarthy staff. I told [redacted] that it would be very improper for me to call Roy about this.

On the evening of January 21, Roy Cohn called me from Florida. He has been down there for two days now and is apparently getting lonely. Roy told me that he was concerned about [redacted] and that [redacted] was taking a very decided stand against the Committee doing anything about [redacted] that [redacted] keeps talking all the time about some covert operation, whereas Roy keeps getting reports that [redacted] is doing a lot of talking at parties and somewhat indiscriminately. He had heard today, for example, that [redacted] stated he was going to break his contact with the Central Intelligence Agency and sever his relations with Allen Dulles. Roy further stated that they are getting various pressures to lay off of [redacted], for example, went to the Committee staff and stated he was the [redacted] that the Committee should not expose [redacted]

Roy further told me that [redacted] deals with [redacted] of the Bureau. I again observed, "Is that right." I asked Roy how accurate this was and where he heard it. He stated he could not say offhand but he would be glad to check back if I wanted him to. I told him not to bother. He stated there were three sources and he thinks the information originates with [redacted]

Memorandum to Mr. Tolson from L. B. Nichols

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C
I told Roy [REDACTED] ^{thinks he} is a big man and if he wants to see the Senator, certainly he should not be deprived of the privilege. Roy stated he thought that this was the solution.

Coming back to Mr. Belmont's memorandum, since so far as I know, I am the only person in the Bureau to be currently dealing with Cohn, I feel sensitive about the implications therein. As a matter of fact, I did not know that the Director had sent Roy two ties for Christmas. I do know that if Roy has a pipeline, then we better start working around because it has not been myself. In connection with the Christmas ties, Roy sent me a tie. I sent him a New Year's greeting card with a thank you note.

✓ hmr
✗

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. LADD

DATE: 1/18/54

FROM : A. H. BELMONT

SUBJECT :

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-2-88 BY SP2

Tolson ☒
Ladd ☒
Nichols ☒
Belmont ☒
Clegg ☒
Glavin ☒
Harbo ☒
Rosen ☒
Tracy ☒
Gearty ☒
Mohr ☒
Winterrowd ☒
Tele. Room ☒
Holloman ☒
Sizoo ☒
Miss Gandy ☒

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

I advised [REDACTED] that Roy Cohn does not have a pipeline to the Bureau; that information from our files is not made available to the Committee. I advised him that we do have contact with Cohn, inasmuch as matters on which the Committee has been working are pertinent to our jurisdiction and we do.

5 FEB

AHB:tlc

RECORDED - 106

JAN 27 1954

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. LADD

on occasion ask for clarification of matters coming out of the press, etc. I pointed out that Roy Cohn is very adept at bluffing and may have been charging at [redacted] to see what his reply would be. I told [redacted] that any information [redacted] furnished the Bureau would, of course, be treated confidentially.

RECOMMENDATION:

[redacted] is coming to Washington next week and I plan to have lunch with him at which time I will further stress the fact that we do not furnish the Committee with information from our files. I will point out that we do maintain contact with the Committee on matters within our jurisdiction in order that we can carry out our responsibilities.

In our contacts with Mr. Cohn, I think we should be very careful not to betray any confidence concerning information [redacted] has furnished to us.

Right. Cohn gets nothing from us & anyone having contact with Cohn should be most circumspect so he (Cohn) can't enlarge on it.

In order to protect [redacted] I suggest Belmont give him a symbol designation so his identity will not appear.

1/26/54
ASAC Brown, Albany
has out side symbol
number. Informant desk
notified by me.
Albany will
advise Boston
R

Done
1-26-54
Q

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT *ash*

DATE: February 19, 1954

FROM : MR. V. P. KEAY *VPK*

SUBJECT: GERALD DAVID SCHINE;
ROY COHN
INFORMATION CONCERNING

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-8-88 BY: *SPY/fel*

Tolson ☒
Ladd ☒
Nichols ☒
Clegg ☒
Glavin ☒
Harbo ☒
Rosen ☒
Tracy ☒
Gandy ☒
Mohr ☒
Winterrowd ☒
Tele. Room ☒
Holloman ☒
Sims ☒
Miss Gandy ☒

Reference is made to an article by Drew Pearson entitled "Schine Leads Charmed Life," which appeared in the "Washington Post" of February 15, 1954. Instant article is attached. This article pointed out that Schine, one of Senator Joseph McCarthy's former investigators who is now stationed at the Provost Marshal's School at Camp Gordon, has been responsible for the transfer on January 19, 1954, of Colonel Francis Kriedel, who allegedly came to Washington in January to protest against Schine's assignment to the Provost Marshal's School in view of the fact that Schine did not have the necessary qualifications to enter the school and, in addition, had been tabbed by the Department of the Army, when given a draft physical, as a "schizoid personality." Pearson further pointed out that Senator McCarthy and particularly Mr. Cohn have from time to time been badgering the Army in order to get special treatment for Schine.

52 MAR 23 1954

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bx
[REDACTED] he believed that Cohn was pushing his weight around. He added that others present at this discussion observed that it was a tragic and disgusting commentary on American Government and the administration of a department such as the Army when an individual like Cohn was permitted to abuse his position to such a degree.

RECOMMENDATION:

For your information.

MR

The Washington Merry-Go-Round

Schine Leads Charmed Life

By Drew Pearson

Gerald David Schine, the handsome, dreamy-eyed young man who gravitated around Europe at the taxpayers' expense as the half of Joe McCarthy, still seems to lead a charmed life in the Army.

Though only a private, superior officers almost bow and scrape before him, and one officer who didn't, the commander of the Provost Marshal School at Camp Gordon, Ga., has just been transferred.



He is Col. Francis Kreidel, who had the temerity to come to Washington in January to protest against Schine's assignment to the Provost Marshal School. On January 19, Colonel Kreidel was transferred to Tokyo.

Ordinarily no one is admitted to the Provost Marshal School unless under regulation 615-103-1 he has had two years' service, and unless he has the rank of corporal or higher. Schine has had only four months' service and is only a private. Furthermore, a candidate for this school must have a history of freedom from pathological or personality disorders. Schine, however, was deferred from the draft after a physical examination had labeled him with a "schizoid personality."

Though the Army requires candidates for the Provost Marshal School to be in Class 1 or Class 2 physical condition, Schine is in Class 3. Despite all this, McCarthy arranged for the committee letter to be transferred from basic training at Fort Dix, N.J., direct to the Provost Marshal School where he is reported to have an advanced degree in investigation. Source: an aide of the support of some in Secretary of the Army.

When the transfer

came to Washington to protest, he found himself transferred to Tokyo. His place is being taken by Brig. Gen. Francis Howard who has been in Tokyo.

Schine's Charmed Career

Meanwhile, the dreamy-eyed Gerald David Schine continues his charmed Army career.

It goes back to postwar days when he was first exempted from the draft because at the age of 23 he acted as vice president of the Ambassador Hotel in Los Angeles, one of the six swanky hotels owned by his father.

Finally last July, Schine was reclassified 1-A whereupon McCarthy promptly called on Gen. Otis Reber, then Army legislative representative on Capitol Hill, and requested that Schine get a commission. To this end, his papers were sent to three different branches of the Army. Each sent back word that he lacked the qualifications for a commission.

So in late October Schine finally was drafted as a private. Whereupon McCarthy requested the Army to assign the young friend to New York to scrutinize West Point textbooks for leftwing slants.

This didn't go down well with the Army.

Schine was ordered to report November 3. But McCarthy got him ten days' temporary duty in New York, and he finally was sent to Fort Dix for basic training on November 13. However, McCarthy got an agreement from the Army that Schine could have his weekends off to come to Washington, allegedly for investigative work, that he could have weekend evenings off, and young McCarthy badgered the Army so much that Schine obtained a commission.

privileges were so abused that Gen. Cornelius Ryan protested direct to Secretary of the Army Stevens, and the week nights were stopped. Schine still got weekends off, however, and failed to show up for Saturday morning duty.

As of today, the dream boy is taking the eight-week training given to all military policemen for the Provost Marshal's School at Camp Gordon. Right now he's learning to direct traffic.

This menial work, however, has brought a howl of protest from his pal and partner, Roy John, who wants his friend to go direct into criminal investi-

Tolson ☒
Ladd ☒
Nichols ☒
Belmont ☒

✓ ☒ Clegg

Glavin

Harbo

Rosen ☒

Trotter ☒

Winterrowd ☒

Tele. Room

Holloman

Miss Gandy

b7c

Times-Herald

Wash. Post

Wash. News

Wash. Star

N.Y. Herald Tribune

N.Y. Mirror

Date: FEB 15 1954

memo to Belmont
2/19/54 b7c

10:14

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-8-88 BY SP-8 J. J. [illegible]

February 25, 1954

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON
MR. LADD
MR. NICHOLS

Secretary of the Army Robert E. Stevens called and said a Bureau Agent had been over to talk with [redacted] this morning. I told the Secretary I was very much concerned about the report we received. The Secretary stated I had his assurance that anyone in the entire Army who would make such a statement that they would not pay attention to FBI reports would be instantly relieved by him, as it was an absolutely unfounded statement. The Secretary then asked whether I had had any evidence at any time since he had been in office that they were not cooperating one hundred per cent and I told the Secretary I never had and when this information came to me I was very concerned. The Secretary was advised that the information had come to me very confidentially and I was requested not to reveal the source until and if [redacted] denied the allegation, but since it had been denied I was free to advise him that it came to me from Mr. Roy Cohn of the McCarthy Committee and that in a telephone conversation with [redacted] made the statement to Roy Cohn. I stated that knowing the exaggeration which is sometimes indulged in I felt the thing to do was to tie it down with [redacted] and we had so advised Cohn. I stated that Mr. Cohn said if [redacted] denied making this statement, then he would allow us to use his, Cohn's, name. The Secretary stated he appreciated my telling him this very much but there was no one in the Army who could possibly conceal such a thing and if he, the Secretary, knew about it they would be dismissed. I stated my reaction was that it would be the grossest indiscretion to make a statement like this to Cohn, as this was what they were looking for, namely, to play one agency against the other if they could, which was the reason I felt it should be nailed down specifically to find out whether it was or was not true. The Secretary stated it was not true and I stated I would have Cohn faced with statement. The Secretary stated this would be fine and [redacted] would be prepared to testify to it when and if necessary. I thanked the Secretary for calling.

Very truly yours

s/ J.E. H.

John Edgar Hoover
Director

62-97564-
NOT RECORDED
76 MAR 1954

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

ation not horse around with
basic police training and traf-
fic problems.

Cohn is so upset about this
that he has been telephoning
the Office of Secretary of the
Army Stevens demanding that
Schine be spared this basic
training.

If Schine is not spared,
Cohn warns, he is going to see
to it that the Secretary of the
Army is fired.

and that is the current, but
probably not the concluding,
chapter of the Washington
classic which has come to be
known as "Mr. Cohn and Mr.
Schine."

(Copyright 1954. Bell Syndicate, Inc.)
Read Drew Pearson's col-
umn every day, including
Sunday, in The Washington
Post. Hear him Sundays on
WTOP radio at 11:15 p. m.
and WTOP-TV at 11:30 p. m.

Memorandum to Mr. Tolson from L. B. Nichols

Roy further stated that in his opinion [redacted] is a "two bit chisling crook": that [redacted] worked for [redacted]

[redacted] woman recently and [redacted] of the [redacted]

Cohn stated that [redacted] makes a great pretense of wanting to be kept out of the scene, but that the latest is that [redacted] states that if Senator McCarthy would like to talk to him and if [redacted] can talk to Senator McCarthy and brief him as he does Cabinet members or the Chairmen of other important Congressional Committees and if [redacted] can talk to Senator McCarthy and not talk to a subordinate staff, that he, [redacted] would be glad to do this. Roy says that this sounds stupid to him because if [redacted] wants to keep under cover, the way to do it would be to quietly see a staff member and he would never be brought out; that if he sees Senator McCarthy, Senator McCarthy might get all excited.

SUBJECT Roy M. Lohn
FILE NUMBER 62-97564
SECTION NUMBER 2

~~137~~ 137
~~pages~~ pages

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET5

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Copy:sdc

W. A. Branigan

March 18, 1954

J. F. Weeks

McCarthy Committee

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-2-88 BY SP8 JFJ/JSK

Today at 5 P.M. [REDACTED] telephonically contacted me to advise that he had just received a call from the "Hill" from a source who was described by [REDACTED] as "positively reliable" to the effect that Senator McCarthy has finally decided to "get rid of" Roy Cohn. [REDACTED] stated that his source had advised that this information was from the "horse's mouth." I refrained from commenting.

ACTION:

None. This is being written solely to report instant conversation with [REDACTED]

JFW:mpn

cc - 1 - Mr. Nichols

162-97-1-1
7 MAR 1954

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-97-1-1

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: March 26, 1954

FROM : MR. V. P. KEAY/PTA

SUBJECT: ROY MARCUS COHN

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-9-88 BY SP-7 JTB

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Belmont _____
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Mohr _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
 Sizoo _____
Miss Gandy _____

The local Washington "News" recently carried an article on Roy Cohn's attempt to avoid the draft law and the "Washington Evening Star" of March 23, 1954, carried an article with an Albany date line of the same date reflecting that Cohn's record in the New York National Guard is under complete investigation and review.

Liaison obtained the military record on Cohn, from which the following chronological notations were made concerning the charges of his attempt to avoid the draft and his subsequent attempt to avoid active military service:

ROY MARCUS COHN:

2/20/27: born New York City.

2/20/45: registered with the Selective Service (SS) local draft board, Madison Avenue, New York City, serial 45-1132.

3/7/45: classified I-A.

3/8/45: Congressman Benjamin J. Rabin, 24th District, NYC, sent Cohn a letter nominating him for West Point.

3/21/45: Cohn reclassified IV-B (based on nomination to West Point).

7/25/45: Cohn notified by local draft board that he had been rejected for West Point for physical reasons, cystic condition of the nose, sinusitis and impairment of vision.

8/5/45: -SS board reclassified Cohn I-A.

8/17/45: SS board advised Cohn he passed routine preinduction physical and was qualified for induction into the Army.

9/12/45: Cohn reclassified I-A-B, qualified with remedial defect.

38 APR 6 1954

RECORDED-46

62-97564-37

31 1954

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- 11/19/45: Cohn ordered to report for induction 0800 hours 12/13/45.
- 11/25/45: The local draft board received a letter from the Dean of Columbia University requesting that Cohn be deferred to 6/46 (date of graduation).
- 11/29/45: Cohn wrote to the local draft board and enclosed a letter of the Dean of Columbia University and asked deferment to 3/46.
- 3/4/46: Cohn ordered to report 3/15/46 at 0815 hours.
- 3/6/46: Cohn received deferment to 6/46 from Selective Service (SS) board.
- 3/13/46: Cohn wrote to the local draft board and enclosed two carbon copies of a telegram from Congressman Rabin to the effect that Rabin had nominated Cohn on 6/6/46 to West Point as a second alternate. The Adjutant General's Office confirmed nomination (the question arose as to whether a second alternate deferred Cohn from draft status. The SS decided he should be classified IV-B and his induction was canceled, based on second West Point nomination.).
- 3/21/46: A letter from local draft board No. 45 to the New York headquarters of SS forwarding Cohn's file requested an opinion, pointing out Cohn's prior nomination to West Point and rejection, and that now, just prior to induction, he had again been nominated. File was forwarded to Colonel Candler Cobb, Director of SS, New York City.
- 3/25/46: Col. Cobb forwarded the file to national SS headquarters, recommending that Cohn not be deferred, but the national headquarters overruled his opinion and stated that the case should remain in status quo until the examination for West Point in 6/46.
- 4/3/46: SS board classified Cohn IV-B.
- 7/22/46: Local draft board inquired of Cohn what his status was at West Point.
- 7/22/46: Cohn advised the local draft board that he had been in touch with Congressman Rabin and he would hear in ten days. (Notation: the West Point record shows Cohn had appeared for the examination in 6/46 and said "Not prepared to undergo physical examination.")